

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEAL CONVENTION

1910



Jrs. Crutey

H. C. Moor

PRESIDENT 1890-1910

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1910

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION

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PREFACE.

In accordance with the motion of E. H. Bartley (See p. 35), Acting Chairman Wall appointed, as a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be forwarded to President Wood, Reid Hunt and M. I. Wilbert. This committee, after due consideration, made the following recommendations to the Board of Trustees:

1. That in the event that the proceedings of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention are published either complete or in abstract, a suitably engraved portrait of Dr. Horatio C. Wood be inserted as a frontispiece, and

2. That the President, the Secretary and the members of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention sign and forward to Dr. Horatio C. Wood a request for his permission to have this done, and

3. That this request set forth the reasons for their desire, and the desire of the members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, to honor the former President.

INTRODUCTORY.

The first general convention for the formation of a national pharmacopœia assembled in the Capitol, at Washington, January 1, 1820. This convention was composed of medical delegates from district conventions, who appointed a committee to compile, revise and publish the material then available, and provided for a similar convention in 1830. Through some misunderstanding, two conventions were held in 1830, one at Washington and one at New York; the former arranging for a second revision in 1840, the latter for one in 1835. The latter plan was abandoned and, the several interests having apparently been harmonized, the convention which assembled in Washington, January 1, 1840, was more representative than either of its predecessors. The pharmacopœias of 1820 and 1830 were practically prepared by the conventions themselves; beginning with that of 1840 the general work of revision was referred to a committee, and it was in the convention of 1850 that pharmaceutical organizations were first formally represented.

With the increasing size of the successive decennial conventions, and the growing importance and complexity of the work, it became necessary to differentiate the business from the scientific functions of the organization. Moreover, for nearly a century, the organization had no written law for its government. These conditions were reviewed by Dr. H. C. Wood, in his presidential address to the convention of 1900, and as a result of his recommendations the convention of 1900 adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, elected, in addition to a Revision Committee, a Board of Trustees, and instructed the latter to secure articles of incorporation.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

In accordance with the instructions of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention of May, 1900, the Board of Trustees directed its Chairman, Mr. W. S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., to employ an attorney who should take out articles of incorporation for the Convention under the laws of the District of Columbia.

The first difficulty encountered was in the fact that the laws aforesaid require that a majority of the Incorporators be residents of the District of Columbia. This made it, at least, impracticable to include among these Incorporators the Officers and Committee of Revision elected by the Convention. It was then determined to ask the Committee on Credentials, and Arrangements to officiate in this capacity, and because of the latter's absence from the country, the Treasurer, Dr. W. M. Mew, took the place of Dr. J. E. Brackett.

These preliminaries having been arranged, the following certificate of incorporation was drawn up, signed, and recorded, finally, on the 11th day of July, 1900:

This is to certify that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, citizens of the United States, of full age, and a majority citizens of the District of Columbia, do associate ourselves together, pursuant to the provisions of sections 545-552 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia and of the act of Congress to amend the same, approved the twenty-third day of April, 1884, under the corporate name of The United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

This Association is organized for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The particular objects and business of this Association are the encouragement and promotion of the science and art of medicine and pharmacy by selecting by research and experiment and other proper methods and by naming such materials as may be properly used as medicines and drugs with formulas for their preparation; by establishing one uniform standard and guide for the use of those engaged in the practice of medicine and pharmacy in the United States whereby the identity, strength, and purity of all such medicines and drugs may be accurately determined, and for other like and similar purposes; and by printing and distributing, at suitable intervals, such formulas and the results of such and similar selections, names and determinations among the members of this Association, pharmacists, and physicians generally in the United States and others interested in pharmacy and medicine.

The management and control of the affairs, funds, and property of this Association for the first year of its existence shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of the seven following persons:¹

*ALBERT E. EBERT,
†SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD,
*WILLIAM S. THOMPSON,
CHARLES E. DOHME,
*GEORGE W. SLOAN,
HORATIO C. WOOD,
*CHARLES RICE.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this seventh day of July, 1900.

*WILLIAM S. THOMPSON.	[SEAL.]
G. LLOYD MAGRUDER.	[SEAL.]
*JOHN T. WINTER.	[SEAL.]
THOMAS C. SMITH.	[SEAL.]
MURRAY GALT MOTTER.	[SEAL.]
*WILLIAM M. MEW.	[SEAL.]
FRANK M. CR SWELL.	[SEAL.]

The incorporation having become a fact, it was necessary, next, for the Incorporators to meet and adopt a Constitution and By-Laws. Some minor changes were necessary in order to make the organization complete and legally sound. Under the law, when the Certificate was recorded, the United States Pharmacopœial Convention embraced only the seven Incorporators and the seven members of the Board of Trustees named in the certificate. Therefore, at a meeting of the Incorporators, held on the thirty-first day of October, 1900, a Constitution² and By-Laws were adopted and the officers and members of the Committee of Revision appointed at the late Convention were, by a formal resolution, recognized as the "Associates" of the Incorporators. This having been done, the functions of the Incorporators ceased. They are, because of their being Incorporators, of course, members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention during their several lives but having adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, which place the management of all the affairs of the Convention in the hands of its Board of Trustees, they are without further power in the premises.

¹ The laws of the District of Columbia with regard to corporations require that the Board of Trustees or Directors, for the first year, shall be named in the Certificate of Incorporation.

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

² This Constitution was the same as that adopted by the Convention in Washington, with a few verbal and other necessary minor changes.

The membership of the convention having thus been provided for, it was necessary to elect Officers and a Committee of Revision. According to the Constitution and By-Laws, this function was to be performed by the Board of Trustees, in order to bridge over the interval between the date of incorporation and the next succeeding meeting of the Pharmacopœial Convention in 1910.

On the 31st of October, therefore, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, by their direction, cast the ballot of the Board for the Officers and Committee of Revision elected by the Convention of May, 1900. (See below.) In this way, then, the wishes of the Convention have been carried out in every detail, in spite of the complications arising necessarily in the process of securing the act of incorporation.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION 1900-1910.

President, H. C. WOOD, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

First Vice-President, A. B. PRESCOTT, M.D., Ann Arbor, Michigan. (Died February 25, 1905.)

Second Vice-President, OTTO A. WALL, M.D., St. Louis, Missouri.

Third Vice-President, REYNOLD W. WILCOX, M.D., New York, New York.

Fourth Vice-President, N. S. DAVIS, JR., M.D., Chicago, Illinois.

Fifth Vice-President, A. L. LENGFELD, M.D., San Francisco, California.

Secretary, HENRY M. WHELPLEY, M.D., 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

Assistant Secretary, MURRAY GALT MOTTER, M.D., Hygienic Laboratory, 25th and E Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer, WILLIAM M. MEW, M.D., Washington, D. C. (Died September 19, 1902.)

G. WYTHE COOK, M.D., Washington, D. C. (Elected November 1, 1902.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, *Chairman*, 1900, Washington, D. C. (Died September 26, 1901.)

Ex Officio, CHARLES RICE, Ph.D., New York, New York. (Died May 13, 1901.)

GEORGE W. SLOAN, Indianapolis, Indiana. (Died February 15, 1903.)

ALBERT E. EBERT, Ph.M., Chicago, Illinois. (Died November 20, 1906.)

SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD, Ph.M., Boston, Massachusetts. (Resigned November 24, 1908.)

Chairman, CHARLES E. DOHME, Ph.M., Pratt and Howard Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

JAMES H. BEAL, Sc.D., Scio, Ohio. (Elected October 21, 1901.)

FREDERICK W. MEISSNER, Ph.G., La Porte, Indiana. (Elected January 9, 1907.)

HENRY W. WHELPLEY, M.D., St. Louis, Missouri. (Elected April 14, 1903.)

GEORGE H. SIMMONS, M.D., Chicago, Ill. (Elected November 17, 1909.)

Ex Officio, H. C. WOOD, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ex Officio, JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph.M., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION, 1900-1910.

Chairman, CHARLES RICE, Ph.D., 1900, New York, New York. (Died May 13, 1901.)

Chairman, JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Ph.M., 1832 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Elected June 6, 1901.)

First Vice-Chairman, C. LEWIS DIEHL, Ph.M., Louisville, Kentucky. (Elected October 10, 1910.)

Second Vice-Chairman, REYNOLD W. WILCOX, M.D., New York, New York.

Secretary, ALFRED R. L. DOHME, Ph.D., 303 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN J. ABEL, M.D., Baltimore, Maryland.

CHARLES CASPARI, JR., Phar.D., Baltimore, Maryland.

VIRGIL COBLENTZ, Ph.D., New York, New York.

N. S. DAVIS, JR., M.D., Chicago, Illinois.

JAMES M. GOOD, Ph.G., St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIS G. GREGORY, M.D., Buffalo, New York.

WALTER S. HAINES, M.D., Chicago, Illinois.

CARL S. N. HALLBERG, Ph.D., Chicago, Illinois.

H. A. HARE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HENRY KRAEMER, Ph.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD KREMERS, Ph.D., Madison, Wisconsin.

A. B. LYONS, M.D., Detroit, Michigan.

JOHN MARSHALL, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OSCAR OLDBERG, Phar.D., Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE F. PAYNE, M.D., Atlanta, Georgia.

HENRY H. RUSBY, M.D., New York, New York. (Elected October 10, 1901.)

SAMUEL P. SADTLER, Ph.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LUCIUS E. SAYRE, Ph.M., Lawrence, Kansas.

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, Detroit, Michigan.

EDWARD H. SQUIBB, M.D., Brooklyn, New York.

ALVISO B. STEVENS, Ph.C., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Ex Officio, H. C. WOOD, M.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION.

DECENNIAL MEETING OF 1910.

The Convention met at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 10, 1910, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and in the absence of the President, Horatio C. Wood, Sr., was called to order by the Second Vice-President, Otto A. Wall, who introduced Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

WELCOMING ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES NAGEL.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a matter of special gratification to me to appear before you this morning, particularly because of my long-standing acquaintance with your Acting-President, whom I am glad to welcome here in the capacity which he occupies.

I have been given to understand that I am here as a substitute; in other words, that you had intended to have Secretary Wilson deliver this welcoming address. I do not wonder at your first choice. He would have been mine; but I am glad to have this occasion used to illustrate the ready and generous coöperation which is always found between Secretary Wilson and myself, not only officially but personally. It is true that in one sense his department and mine appear to be separated widely, but it is also true that in many spheres we are expected to coöperate. In other words, Secretary Wilson is somewhat intent upon making rules that shall insure the protection of the public, and I am somewhat interested in not having those rules go any further than is necessary in order that commerce may not be unduly interfered with. At the same time I am glad to say that we have had no difficulty in arriving at conclusions. I think we have both endeavored to be reasonable, and after hammering it out we have usually been able to find rules that have received the approval of both.

It has seemed to me that there ought to be more general coöperation than has been had in late years in every field of activity. I believe for instance that governments ought to coöperate more than they have. I believe that the Federal Government and the State authorities ought to work hand in hand to solve the great commercial and other problems that come to us, instead of apparently antagonizing each other, each jealous of the jurisdiction of the other. Industry, commerce and the Government, ought to coöperate more than they have. I believe that very much of the agitation which has been had in this country might have been obviated if industry and commerce had been more ready to concede that some legislation was bound to be had. In other words, the resistance that was offered by large interests added to the necessity for the legislation; and if the energies and talents employed in many instances in creating obstacles had been used to facilitate progress, to suggest and point the way, a satisfactory basis of coöperation would in my judgment have been found long ago.

But the most valuable contribution that industry and commerce can make to the success of the common government goes even further than that. The best assistance that can be offered is so to conduct business and to promote and adopt such standards that regulation, will become entirely unnecessary; and I take it from what I understand, Gentlemen, that you are here at this time, as always, to consult and confer in order that you may so elevate your own business and so regulate your own affairs that the activities of Government will be gradually displaced. The greatest aid that any citizen or any aggregation of citizens can give to the Government is to elevate the standards of their own concerns in such fashion that no interference and no regulation for the public good may be needed; in other words, to find such standards that they will not only afford protection to the public, but that they may be adopted by the Government itself as the standards to which all comers will have to conform. Understanding that that is your purpose, I have every reason to welcome you; and Mr. President and gentlemen, I particularly welcome you to the task which you have imposed upon yourselves at this meeting.

The Chairman then introduced His Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, who addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER OF COSTA RICA, SENOR DON
JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO.

Gentlemen:

Through the deference, which I greatly appreciate, of the Board of Trustees of the Pharmacopœial Convention, I now have the pleasure of being among you, and the honor to address you, extending my most cordial greetings and expressing my earnest wishes for the highest success of your important labors.

That a Spanish-speaking Latin American should have received this distinction, does not seem to be an isolated fact, but the result of a logical consequence of the great step with which you have illustrated the works of these Conventions, that of offering to our physicians and pharmacists who do not speak English the Pharmacopœia of the United States translated into Spanish; one of the most useful works of its kind, if not the most useful, among those published up to the present date.

The Spanish-American population, you know, reaches nearly fifty million, and that of Spain, eighteen million; therefore, the new work in Spanish is a valuable service rendered to sixty-eight million people.

I feel sure, gentlemen, that so worthy a contribution shall be duly appreciated by all the countries whose mother tongue is the beautiful language of Castile, and that the time is not far when the Pharmacopœia of the United States shall be adopted in all of them.

The tendency toward the universality of scientific knowledge has been one of the most evident signs of the advance of civilization; and the tendency toward the unification of ideas, in many other respects, in our hemisphere, shows that we respond to the call made by the various interests which, like those of territory, bind us in common. Particularly during the last few years, a great advance has been made in this direction, and it is an act of justice to recognize and proclaim the very active and commendable part of the people of this privileged nation in strengthening more and more the ties that bind it together with the other American Republics.

To mention what unification means in the important matter that brings you here would have no object, as this is the aim to which for nearly a century these conventions have devoted their praiseworthy and constant efforts.

The Latin-American countries have in the prodigious resources of their soil, many of the products universally used to the greatest advantage in medicine, as quinine, cocaine, pilocarpus, ipecac, and so forth. And, on the other hand, Mexico, you know, was the first of the American na-

tions to adopt the system of uniformity in regard to the most important drugs as it was proposed at a conference in Brussels, about ten years ago. From information published in this country in 1904 and 1906, the statements were made that the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the officially designated pharmacopœia of the Republic of Costa Rica, and that in the other Central American States, Liberia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, it is either the chief or one of the several pharmacopœias recognized.

From the very beginning of the marvelous development of the United States, you have endeavored to meet a necessity in so delicate a matter as that relating to the safety of medicines; and the greater the progress achieved by medical science and everything concerning it, the higher the merit of your labors. I would like to see your field of action enlarged and, just as we have already periodical Pan-American Medical Conferences and International Sanitary Conventions, also Pan-American, we should likewise have a similar system for the unification of all that pertains to the Pharmacopœia. Although I am totally ignorant of the science it is based upon, it seems to me evident that its interest is increased when more attention is devoted to the universality with which the problems of medicine are now studied, for instance, as in the cure of tuberculosis, which has originated notable international universal congresses.

You have accomplished your purpose in the United States of America, and in offering the result of your persevering labors to the other countries of the Continent, in an edition carefully prepared in their own language, you give them an opportunity to share with you the same benefits you have secured for your own country.

I believe myself to be a faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the Latin countries of America when I express most earnestly the sincerest recognition of this significant proof of Pan-American confraternity.

After thanking the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and His Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, the Chairman read the address of the President, H. C. Wood, Sr., Reynold W. Wilcox, Third Vice-President, presiding.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION.

1910.

By H. C. WOOD, M.D.

Morituri salutamus! From a sick-bed the President of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention of 1890 and of 1900 sends salutation to the men of the Convention of 1910, with a brief account of his stewardship during the last decade.

It is a striking example of the payment which in this mad country of America eminence requires of the men who would gain it, that of the Board of Trustees—seven in number, appointed in the Act of Incorporation on the 11th day of July, 1900—three are permanently invalided and four are dead. None of these men were old. Omitting the Secretaries, chosen for their youthful activity, of the five officers elected by the Convention in 1900, the first Vice-President and the Treasurer are dead, and the President is as he is.

I have thought in looking over the propositions for changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, recommended to you by the Board of Trustees, that if the original Board elected by the Convention were still alive some of these recommendations might not have been made, and I beg of you, when it comes to the final decision, that you think carefully over the matter, and if any doubt arises cleave to that which is old rather than that which is new and experimental, the experience of a busy life has taught me the wisdom of the old adage "It is better to let well-enough alone."

Since the Spanish translation of the U. S. Pharmacopœia has become the official Pharmacopœia of Cuba, I believe that the University of Havana should be given the inherent right to send a delegate or delegates to the Convention, because to the University of Havana we ought to look for the translation of the Pharmacopœia into the Spanish language.

In regard to the constitution of the Committee of Revision, I am very strongly of the opinion that any enlargement of its membership would make its working much more cumbersome and expensive and yield no better fruit.

The work of the President of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention during the ten years that elapses between the successive meetings of the Convention, is little more than that of a member of the Board of

Trustees and the Committee of Revision, and of this I have performed such part as my health would permit. The fact is, however, that the work of the physician upon the Committee of Revision is very slight and comparatively unimportant, and so I have felt I could leave such duties to the competent hands in which it was placed by the Convention of 1910, and have taken very little part in that work. On the other hand, in the early and more important years of the Board of Trustees, I was able to attend the meetings of the Board and to take my full share in its work.

The detailed reports which you will receive from the respective Chairmen of the Board of Trustees and of the Committee of Revision make it unnecessary for me to say much on the results of their labors. suffice it to call attention to the facts that both Committees have done an enormous amount of work, faithfully and honestly, and that the Pharmacopœia produced by the Committee of Revision is generally acknowledged to be the best ever made; it has also been recognized by Congress, so that in matters within its scope it is the law of the land whilst the Spanish translation has not only been made the official Pharmacopœia of Cuba but every drug-store in that island has been required by law to have a copy of the book.

The credit of this success is shared in greater or less measure by every member of the Committee of Revision, but as honor is given to the leader of a successful army, so do I believe that in large measure the credit is due to the Chairman of the Committee of Revision. By his knowledge of human nature, by his patience, by his unceasing labor and unflagging energy, as well as by his thorough mastery of the whole subject, has he obtained unity of action from a body of men highly favored by natural endowment and education for the purpose but accustomed to work independently, and thereby has he led to victory. To him should be given acknowledgment of the appreciation of his fellows. Intimately conversant with all matters pharmacopœial, for thirty, perhaps forty, years he has been in the midst of the fray, and as a master-mind among men worked honestly and effectively for the general good.

In the opinion of your President the future life of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention rests largely upon the labors of the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements, and the subsequent action of the Convention in reviewing the work which they have done. The position of the Convention is so anomalous that a parallel is very difficult to find, but the lighting and buoying of the English coast is under the control of a Corporation which is analogous to the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention in that it exercises legal governmental authority although an

independent body. Its power to erect and take charge of the light-houses and beacons of the coast of England was given to it by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, and its work has been so satisfactory that whilst the coasts of Scotland and Ireland are under government care, the Brothers of the Trinity still remain masters of the English coast.

As it was with the Corporation of Trinity House, so originated in the early days of the American Republic, not by law but by voluntary action and consent, the Convention of the U. S. Pharmacopœia; but to-day, incorporated and its actions legalized, it constitutes the power which regulates the relations between the professions of pharmacy and medicine, and gives the standard of legal purity for certain substances used widely for other than medical intent.

The Corporation of Trinity House has maintained its supremacy and the character of its work by its conservatism, and by its refusal to widen the circle of the Executive or the character of its membership. As with it so do I believe that the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention will, to the great benefit of the professions of pharmacy and medicine and of the people of the United States, maintain its own existence by conservatism, by guarding well the portal of entrance to the Convention, and by making scientific and practical fitness rather than geographic representation the requirements for membership, especially in its Executive.

The Committee on Credentials and Arrangements has worked honestly and efficiently. If there has been any error it is in leaning to leniency rather than to over-strictness, and I trust most earnestly that the Convention will exercise supreme care in recognizing any delegates whose credentials have been reported by the Committee as of doubtful or disputed eligibility.

In 1902, your President and Dr. Frederick B. Power, Ph.D., an American chemist, Director of the Welleome Chemical Research Laboratories of London, were appointed by the Secretary of State as delegates to represent the U. S. Government in the International Conference for the Unification of the Formulæ of Heroic Medicines, which had been called by the Belgian Government and which met in Brussels in September, 1902. Although attempts had been made before to obtain such unification, and failed, this Conference fully achieved the object for which it was summoned, namely—the making of a list of drugs which were considered actively remedial and yet capable of doing great harm, with a list of preparations and their strength; so that the traveller can, when the work of the Conference has been accepted by the various nations individually, have a prescription compounded of the same

strength in any city of a Nation party to the Conference. The Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention has in great measure conformed to the recommendation of the meeting at Brussels. The failure to do so completely seems to me the one blot on their work.

Nov. 11th, 1908, I received from the Acting Secretary of State a translation copy of a letter from the Belgian Legation concerning the creation of a permanent institution, to be called the International Secretariate for the Unification of Pharmacopœias, located at Brussels, its expenses to be paid by annual quotas from the adhering nations. In reply, I wrote to the Hon. Robert Bacon that such a Secretariate seemed to me so foreign to the immediate objects of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention, and so open to the possibilities of serious pecuniary responsibilities, that I personally could not endorse it, but would refer the matter to the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention of 1910. I have heard nothing further concerning this subject, and have transferred all my correspondence to Dr. Murray G. Motter, Secretary of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention. With this information I leave this subject to be decided as may be thought fit by you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In April, 1860, as a medical student, eighteen years of age, by finishing a paper on the Carboniferous Flora of the United States, published in June by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, I commenced my public scientific career; in April, 1910, with the writing of this address I close it. A half-century has passed, most of it spent in over-strenuous labor, so that the evil days spoken of by Solomon the Poet-King have come to me before the three-score and ten years have ended: and so I bid you farewell.

On motion of Charles H. LaWall, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of C. H. LaWall, E. G. Eberle, Theo. D. Wetterstroem, W. B. Day, and J. M. Good, to consider the recommendations in the President's address. (See page 34.)

On motion of Solomon Solis Cohen, seconded by James M. Good, the Convention extended its hearty greeting to the President, H. C. Wood, Sr., by telegraph.

The Secretary of the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements, M. G. Motter, read the report of that Committee and on motion of George M. Kober the reading of the list of delegates, which was already available in print, the notification of whose appointment has been received and approved, was dispensed with. On motion of H. A. Hare, the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Secretary then presented a list of credentials which had been questioned or which appeared to be of doubtful validity, as not included under the Constitutional requirements: the Department of Pharmacy of the Oregon Agricultural College and the College of Pharmacy of the Winona Technical Institute. On motion of O. T. Osborne these institutions were admitted to the Convention.

On motion of the Secretary, the recommendations of the Committee on Credentials, that each member when speaking shall give both his name and number and that no member be allowed to speak longer than five minutes on one subject, were adopted.

After a recess of five minutes the roll was called and the members of the Nominating Committee announced.

On motion of C. S. N. Hallberg, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

“*Resolved*, That all members of Congress, especially medical members, be invited to attend the sessions of the Pharmacopœial Convention,” and on motion of C. F. Claassen the members of Congress who were pharmacists were also unanimously invited.

The Secretary of the Convention, Henry M. Whelpley, read his report which, on motion, was adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

HENRY M. WHELPLEY.

To the United States Pharmacopœial Convention of 1910:

My first work after the adjournment of the Convention of 1900 was to look after the minutes recorded by the stenographer who had been entrusted with reporting the proceedings. It soon developed that the stenographer was incapacitated for his work and the only record we have of the proceedings of the 1900 Convention is very incomplete. Since all resolutions, motions and reports were submitted to the Convention in writing, these features of the proceedings are accurately recorded but the stenographer's report on discussions is incomplete and the portions given inaccurate. The records, such as they are, have been bound in a single volume, for preservation.

I also have a bound volume of the stenographer's report of the Convention of 1890 which, as far as I can judge, is both complete and accurate.

Soon after the adjournment of the Convention of 1900, I was instructed by the Board of Trustees, to prepare an abstract of the proceedings. This was published in a limited edition and has long since been out of print.

On request of the Chairman of the Committee of Revision, I prepared a brief introduction for the U. S. P. VIII. and an abstract of the proceedings of the National Convention of 1900 for revising the Pharmacopœia.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees, I was directed to inform the electors of vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees and to call for nominations and a vote. The records of the balloting have been placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Considerable correspondence of a miscellaneous nature has accumulated in my office during the past ten years. Under direction of the Board of Trustees, this has been turned over to the historian of the American Pharmaceutical Association for permanent preservation.

The report of the Treasurer, G. Wythe Cook, was read and, after some discussion, was, on motion of H. A. Hare, received.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

G. WYTHE COOK.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

The function of the Treasurer is simply to receive money and pay it out by order of the Board of Trustees. Since I have held the office, from November 15, 1902, up to the present time, I make the following statement of receipts and expenditures:—

	RECEIVED	PAID
From Nov. 15, 1902, to April 9, 1903.....	\$5,712.82	\$3,174.20
From April 8, 1903, to April 25, 1904.....	5,344.56	5,283.32
From April 25, 1904, to May 7, 1905.....	2,975.54	4,667.06
From May 7, 1905, to April 26, 1906.....	59,013.37	49,825.09
From April 26, 1906, to April 30, 1907.....	17,376.42	17,324.13
From April 30, 1907, to May 12, 1908.....	7,501.27	8,752.72
From May 12, 1908, to May 14, 1909.....	7,777.88	6,470.06
From May 14, 1909, to April 30, 1910.....	8,734.91	10,550.18
Balance.....		8,394.01
	<hr/> \$114,440.77	<hr/> \$114,440.77

This is simply a statement of the annual receipts and expenditures. A yearly report is made to the Board of Trustees, showing the amounts received.

The report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Acting-Chairman, James H. Beal, and after some discussion was, on motion of H. J. Lohmann, amended by W. C. Anderson, referred to the Committee on the President's Address, a rising vote of thanks and appreciation being, at the same time, extended to the Board. (See page 35.)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES H. BEAL.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

You have already been reminded of the fact that of the original seven members of the Board of Trustees two only remain, and both of these by reason of continued ill health unable to give close attention to the always important, and frequently arduous labors of the Board.

The object of this comparatively brief report of the Acting-Chairman is to present the salient features of the Board's activities during the decade, in so far as they have not been covered by the more detailed reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, the Chairman of the Committee of Revision, and by the reports of the officers of the Convention.

Early in its history the Board was brought to a sharp realization of the fact that the new plan of organization adopted by the last Convention imposed many new duties and obligations which needed most serious consideration.

The Board has also realized that its decisions would, for good or ill, be quoted as precedents in future cases, and in the exercise of its functions it has therefore purposely pursued a conservative course, deeming it to be less difficult to supply omitted actions than to correct unwise ones.

FINANCIAL.

At the very beginning the Board was hampered by the slender financial resources at its command. After the 1900 Convention there was an immediate falling off in the sales of the preceding Pharmacopœia

and a corresponding reduction of income. The surplus funds in hand were early used up in the discharge of obligations and the completion of work either expressly or impliedly authorized by the 1900 Convention, or which came as an inheritance from the old Committee of Revision.

As a consequence the Board was at an early date confronted by a nearly empty treasury, which unfortunately occurred at the time when the demand upon its resources was greatest.

The Convention being without tangible assets upon the value of which funds could be raised, it was necessary for the members to pledge their individual credit for this purpose. Notes were negotiated at various banks secured by the personal endorsements of the members, and the money raised in order that the work of revision and publication might go forward without delay.

All funds at the disposal of the Board have been at all times so deposited as to draw interest upon semi-annual balances.

METHOD OF DISBURSEMENT.

The method of bookkeeping employed by the Secretary, while simple, is sufficient to present at all times an accurate and complete outline of the receipts and disbursements.

Though the amount of money handled is in the aggregate considerable, the accounts over which it is distributed are few in number and simple in character, and it is believed that the adoption of a more elaborate system of accounting would not be of sufficient value to justify the additional expense which it would entail.

The method of payment of bills is as follows:

The member of the Board who authorizes the expenditure or under whose supervision it was made certifies to the accuracy of the bill. The Chairman of the Executive Committee then passes upon the legality of the expenditure, and if found by him to be properly authorized by the rules or action of the Board certifies it for payment.

All payments are made by voucher checks bearing the signatures of the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

All receipted checks, warrants, invoices and other vouchers are consecutively numbered and permanently kept on file.

The accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer have been regularly audited each year, and have invariably been found correct.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Many of the functions of the Board are of such a character that they can not be satisfactorily settled by the slow and cumbersome method of correspondence.

Since its creation the Board has held at least one meeting yearly, and such special meetings as were made necessary by reason of business that could not otherwise be satisfactorily disposed of.

More meetings might perhaps have been held with advantage to the work, but it should be remembered that the frequent calling together of the Board would have entailed a heavy item of expense which the condition of the treasury would scarcely warrant.

It should also be remembered that the members of the Board serve entirely without compensation, and do not receive honoraria, their expense allowance covering only necessary traveling and hotel expenses.

Since nearly all members of the Board are also members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, advantage has been taken of that fact to hold one or more sessions during the annual meetings of that Association thus materially decreasing the expense to the Convention.

SALES.

The sales of the 8th Revision were, of course, heaviest in the year immediately following its appearance. The next year following, being that of the enactment of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, also, resulted in sales nearly one-third as large as the year before.

Since then, notwithstanding the adoption of the Pharmacopœia as a standard by numerous state enactments, and the active U. S. P. propaganda carried on by various pharmaceutical and medical associations and journals, the sales have not been materially greater than for the corresponding years following the appearance of the preceding Revision.

THE SPANISH TRANSLATION.

Following the appearance of the regular English edition of the 8th Revision, the attention of the Board was called to the demand for a Spanish translation for use in the colonial possessions of the U. S., and in the Spanish American Republics. This demand was emphasized by the adoption by the Second International Sanitary Conference of Pan-American Republics of a resolution favoring the publication of such a Spanish edition of the book. After a careful canvass of the whole ques-

tion, and the securing of such data as were available, a Spanish translation was decided upon. The translation of the text was made by Prof. José G. Diaz, of the University of Havana, and the book was manufactured by the printers of the regular edition.

Since its appearance it has been adopted as the legal standard of Cuba and several of the Spanish American countries, and seems to be growing in favor. The first edition was for 2,000 copies. A second edition of 2,000 has already been ordered, upon the recommendation of the agent, and it is hoped that the Spanish edition will not only repay the expense of translation and printing, but may possibly show a small balance in its favor.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As required by the Constitution, the Board of Trustees has submitted certain recommendations to the consideration of the Convention. The most important of these are, perhaps, those concerning the size and functions of the Revision Committee.

During the work of revision, the fact became evident that the Committee as previously constituted was both too large and too small—too large for the close and consecutive conduct of the work of revision necessary to secure its speedy conclusion, and too small to afford representation to all sections and interests which might properly lay claim to be represented.

The Board has accordingly submitted a recommendation to change the number on the Revision Committee from 25 to 50, and to change its title to General Committee of Revision.

The General Committee of Revision is then to select an Executive Committee of 15 to which the immediate work of revision shall be entrusted, reserving to the General Committee certain advisory and supervisory powers, and the duty of filling vacancies which may occur in the Executive Committee.

After a consideration of the subject for more than two years, the Board is convinced that the proposed change, if adopted, will do more to expedite the work of revision than any of the various other suggestions which have been brought to its attention.

PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT.

Prior to the creation of the Board of Trustees, but little attention was paid by authors and publishers to the Pharmacopæia copyright. Some few authors and publishers were courteous enough to secure per-

mission and to pay for use of the Pharmacopœia text, but the greater number entirely ignored the property rights of the Convention.

As a consequence the sale of the Pharmacopœia was hampered, and possibly considerably curtailed by the sale of substitutes for the official volume.

Early in its history the Board took up the question of curing this abuse, and notwithstanding vigorous protests in some quarters, has made a great improvement in conditions.

After careful consideration, it was found impracticable to impose a volume royalty upon the books making use of the text, and it was finally decided to classify such works according to their character and the extent to which the text was employed, and to charge a gross sum for the privilege. The sums charged have varied from \$500, in the case of dispensaries, to merely nominal compensation for small books, in which the use of the text was limited.

In every case the publisher has been required to print upon the reverse of the title page a suitable acknowledgment of the Convention's copyright.

It has not been the object of this policy to make this use of the text a source of revenue, but simply to protect the integrity of the copyright, and the dignity of the Pharmacopœia.

Thus far all cases have been settled without resorting to litigation, though it is possible that the successors of the present Board may find it necessary to take legal action with respect to a pending case in which satisfactory adjustments have not yet been made.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Upon the appearance of the 8th Revision of the Pharmacopœia, the Board of Trustees received a request from the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Dr. Walter Wyman, for permission to have prepared under the direction of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Service, a bulletin of the changes and additions made by such revision. The Board granted the permission requested, and the changes and additions were embodied in a publication of the Hygienic Laboratory known as Bulletin 23.

This publication was received with general favor and is recognized by the Board as having assisted greatly in bringing the various changes in the Pharmacopœia to the knowledge of the professions of medicine and pharmacy in a thorough and effective manner.

By a further understanding, the Surgeon-General has had prepared by the Hygienic Laboratory a compilation and digest of Criticisms and

Comments upon the Pharmacopœia which have appeared in two Bulletins, numbered respectively "49" and "58."

The completeness and great value of these digests as aids to more perfect pharmacopœia revision are so well known, that further comment would be altogether superfluous. A third Bulletin of Comment and Criticisms has been prepared, and its appearance is expected at an early date.

In addition to the compilation referred to, certain investigations have been carried on in the Hygienic Laboratory respecting the solubilities and melting points of official substances. The results obtained have been of great value and will prove of material benefit to the next Committee of Revision.

It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees that the U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service should receive the thanks of the U. S. P. Convention for these contributions to the conservation of the public health and to the progress of American Medicine and Pharmacy.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee of Revision, was read by the Chairman, J. P. Remington, and was, on motion of I. V. S. Stanislaus, referred to a committee of five, this committee consisting of I. V. S. Stanislaus, O. T. Osborne, Henry Beates, Robert A. Hatcher and J. W. Sturmer, was appointed by the Chair, a rising vote of thanks being, at the same time extended to the Chairman. (See page 45.)

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

It becomes my duty, according to Article IV, Chapter 5 of the By-Laws of this Body, to make a report upon the work of revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. History will, undoubtedly, record the fact that the Eighth Revision was by far the most important of all, not excepting the first Edition of 1820. In the course of events, just one year after the first copies of the present Pharmacopœia left the press, the Federal Food and Drugs Act was signed by President Roosevelt and the United States Pharmacopœia, for the first time in its history, became the law of the land.

It was, undoubtedly, wise on the part of the present Committee that, unheeding the clamor and jibes of the unthinking and impatient public who demanded an early issue of the book, the members of the Committee worked earnestly but not hurriedly until the work of revision was accomplished. No previous Committee was beset with such difficulties as were confronted by your retiring Committee.

The work was commenced with a Chairman already marked by death as a victim, he was unable to be present at the Decennial Convention of 1900, but, after a temporary rally, Dr. Charles Rice took up the work and, fighting manfully against the ravages of disease, he finally laid down his burden, May 13, 1901, the first Chairman of a Committee of Revision to die during the period of active work. It would seem as if the Angel of Death had never before been so industrious among pharmacopœial workers since the first revision. Dr. E. R. Squibb, although not a member of the Committee of Revision, but who assisted in every possible way for forty years, died in 1900, our beloved and talented Chairman was the next to be called in 1901, the Chairman of the new Board of Trustees, William S. Thompson, died four months afterward, the Treasurer, Dr. William M. Mew, was called home one year after that in 1902, Dr. Walter Reed, the hero of sanitary science and Chairman of the Committee on Diphtheria Antitoxin, died in the same year, Dr. George W. Sloan of Indianapolis, member of the Board of Trustees, died in 1903, Dr. Albert B. Prescott, 1st Vice-President, in 1905, Professor Albert E. Ebert in 1906.

Reorganizations, which caused delays, necessarily followed and, although the work was pushed steadily, it was not until 1905, that the first copy of the present revision was issued. It is safe to say that much more interest was awakened by the appearance of the Eighth Revision than that of any previous issue. This was shown by the enormous sales of the book (nearly 40,000 copies the first year) far exceeding those of any previous issue and this was not due to the passage of the Food and Drugs Act but was solely the result of an awakened interest in the United States Pharmacopœia.

Its favorable reception not only by competent judges in this country, as well as abroad, was very gratifying to the Committee and the acceptance of the book as a standard by the United States Government one year later gave the necessary and final touch of approval, but, when the work was reviewed in detail, and manufacturers and others realized that they were vitally and financially interested and their pocketbooks affected, there was naturally much industry expended in studying their particular points of contact. Tests which were entirely too severe or

were theoretical or academic were overhauled and the authority vested in the Committee of Revision to publish a supplement was utilized, and this took the form of "Additions and Corrections" which was issued in 1907. This was one of the most important acts of the Committee, occurring as it did at a most crucial time, when not only the Food and Drugs Act but the authority of the Pharmacopœia itself hung in the balance.

The willingness on the part of the Committee to appoint hearings and receive courteously all complaints and finally to investigate the suggestions was favorably received and the hearings were fair and equitable to all, although every criticism was not accepted, for if the objectors did not get everything that they wanted, they did get a prompt hearing and a quick decision when it was proved that a few of the standards were unattainable and the critics were convinced that there was no disposition on the part of the Committee to decline to hear every complaint, however trivial, and to afford relief when it was shown that it was absolutely necessary. There was no circumlocution, no necessity to consult heads of departments, no unnecessary etiquette, no "red tape." The Committee from the manufacturers finally departed assured of immediate relief, provided their cause was just.

A study of the list of additions and corrections will show that they numbered 431 in a total of 1297 articles, test solutions and assays, but of this number (431) 157 were changes made necessary through the adoption of one change in one part of the book which compelled a similar correction in other parts of the book, thus the assay committee, in order to satisfy a preference by a number of chemists for cochineal over hematoxylin as an indicator, required a repetition of this correction 33 times; then again the few changes for standards for crude drugs, ipecac, belladonna, stramonium, etc., caused corresponding changes in the tables in the appendix and elsewhere. There were 27 of these. A slight change in the bismuth standard necessitated a similar change in all the bismuth salts.

A further analysis reveals the fact that the physical constants which had to be changed, such as specific gravity, melting points, saponification and iodine value, optical rotation, solubility, congealing points, ash and residue after incineration, amounted to 83. In nearly every case these changes were made to allow a wider range or to modify the severity of the test. A number of them were, of course, interdependent, a change in the specific gravity for the standard involving also a change in the boiling or melting point. A large proportion of the alterations in the standard for crude drugs involved corresponding changes in the

preparations, and thus the list was swelled. It was found after conference with the chemical manufacturers that the "Heavy Metal Test," particularly in respect to the presence of traces of iron, was too stringent, and it was corrected. This involved 15 changes. The reasons presented by the chemical manufacturers were convincing, they stated that in making chemical salts in large quantities, often by the ton, the use of glass, porcelain or enameled vessels was out of the question, because of the inability to procure them in large sizes, and the loss and expense through breakage, and though the product was purified by re-crystallization, minute traces of iron which did not unfit the salt for medical purposes could not be separated without adding greatly to the cost. The concession caused no alarm, since the present test permits the presence of only two one-hundredths of one per cent of iron as an allowable impurity.

In every case where a concession was granted because of the extreme rigidity of a test, the sub-committee having charge made careful experiments, examining the salts made by different manufacturers before a decision was reached.

In some cases it became necessary to add a word or delete another, to render the language of a test more definite or accurate, these did not make any difference in the standards, but the number of these changes amounted to 66. Twelve tests throughout the book were omitted because they were not conclusive or were more efficiently covered by another, or, for some other reason, were undesirable.

Thirty-three changes were made in chemical tests in which the word "absence" was replaced by the words "limit of," because it was not desirable to compel the salt to be absolutely free from contaminating substances, and a detailed test was inserted which prescribed definitely the percentage of allowable impurities. Two changes were made for the better preservation of the official substance, two changes to fix the limit for the presence of arsenic. Nine changes were made to describe more accurately and less rigidly chemical substances. One new indicator (rosolic acid) was added to the list because it was preferred to phenolphthalein, and lithium sulphate was added to the table of molecular weights, because it was used in a gravimetric test. There were ten errors in 692 pages, typographical, editorial, or which could be laid to the door of the proof-reader. These last were all detected and corrected after the first issue from the plates so that they can only be found in the first printing of Series A, 2,000 Pharmacopœias out of the total of 50,000.

None of these errors could be said to be vital, and not one of them dangerous to life, but such errors always cause annoyance and regret, and it seems impossible to evade the trite saying "To err is human."

The Board of Trustees decided that in as much as the Pharmacopœia had just been issued, and that prosecutions were likely to follow by the National Government, it was of the utmost importance that a departure be made from established precedent and that the additions and corrections should be given the widest publicity, and that the purchasers of a book of standards just issued, should have, practically without cost, the necessary data to make their book up to date. Those who did not care to correct their book were given the opportunity of purchasing another Pharmacopœia in which the corrections were incorporated in the text of the book. This book is bound in a lighter shade of blue than the old issue, so that they can easily be distinguished when standing side by side upon a bookshelf.

The sheep-bound copies have a red label on the outside to distinguish them from the old issue, which bore a dark blue label.

Having endeavored to give a brief review of the work of the present Committee of Revision it may now be proper to offer a few comments upon the future, from the Chairman's point of view, in no spirit of dictation and certainly without the slightest desire to be officious. The succeeding Committee who will have the Ninth Revision to prepare will be confronted with many grave responsibilities.

Pharmacopœial revision differs, in many respects, from other kinds of bookmaking. It is coöperative work, one member may be positive and dogmatic in the extreme, so that he cannot conceive of a possible objection to his view, but when twenty-five other minds, filled with an equal sense of responsibility, fail to accept such a view there is nothing left for him to do, but surrender. This is often a hard trial, but the very nature of the work demands a cheerful compliance with the law of the majority. No single member of the Committee obtained everything that he wanted or voted for and everyone can point to *this* test, *that* process or the *other* standard, and may say to himself, "I personally disapproved of that, nevertheless I was outvoted and probably was wrong."

No greater tribute can be paid to the present Committee of Revision than this that, after a fair presentation, the will of the majority prevailed. While, at times, in the heat of argument, words were written which are now regretted by the writer, time has mellowed personal feeling and this has passed out of memory, for, while the book has been subjected to the most severe criticism that a Pharmacopœia ever received, *it has stood the strain*. The favorable comments have far exceeded in importance and value the defects which are inherent in all human endeavor. The very object of revision is to revise, if there were no need

of revision then what is the meaning of this Convention of delegates selected from the best in the land who have come here from all parts of the country to sit in judgment upon, not only the subject matter of the present Pharmacopœia, but to determine, in the light of more knowledge and vastly better equipment, what shall be done to improve upon the past and to determine not only how the next revision is to be accomplished, but to select the men who shall be charged with the graver responsibility of furnishing the text for the new book. The next Committee should not be bound too strictly in matters of detail by the votes of the Convention. This appears to be a startling statement but you will doubtless pardon me for a moment for explanation, the will of the Convention must always be kept strictly in view and never departed from except upon rare occasions when necessity demands a change. Knowledge is advancing and conditions which may appear to be settled to-day may be overthrown to-morrow.

The present Committee were confronted with an important decision in the case of Diphtheria Antitoxin. At the last Convention a motion was made by a physician that the Committee of Revision be instructed to introduce the serums into the next Pharmacopœia. The resolution was not adopted, yet, when the value of Diphtheria Antitoxin was afterwards demonstrated and the United States Government, through the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, formulated a standard, the situation was entirely changed. A special committee was appointed of bacteriological experts who reported that it was in every way desirable that the serum product, Diphtheria Antitoxin, should be admitted. Probably no one to-day will question the wisdom of such action as it has undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many lives. The Committee rose to the occasion, although some members objected on the ground of the resolution not receiving the necessary number of votes in the previous Convention. It being a critical moment, it was believed that the next Committee would realize that there was no disposition on the part of the Committee to depart from the general principles laid down by the Convention but that a *resolution* presented by a member might be adopted, if public exigency demanded it. This, I believe, was the only case in which the Committee of Revision took such an important step, and should not some way be provided, such as calling for a confirmatory vote from the officers of the Convention and Trustees, to sanction such an action in the future, for it must be recognized that the general principles voted by the Convention must be carried out by the Committee and, except when conditions have arisen which would work injury to the community, no deviation should be permitted.

Much has been written about the preponderance of medical influence in the Pharmacopœias of 1820 and 1830 and in some quarters the interests of pharmacy, which have grown in later years, has been deplored. These writers almost invariably praise the work of pharmacists and universally deplore the lack of interest by physicians in the Pharmacopœia, but is not this due to natural causes beyond the power of anyone to control? The Pharmacopœia contains much which is of practically no interest to the practicing physician. It has become a book of standards charged with the important mission of providing honest, safe, and reliable medicines to be used by the medical profession. No one can doubt that, since the Food and Drugs Act has been passed, the purity and strength of official products has been vastly improved. Without the work of chemists and pharmacists this would not have been possible. The physicians of this country have an important interest in their Pharmacopœia and while many have neglected it in the past, there is reason to believe that a large number are coming back to the use of official preparations. They have found that just as good, and in many cases better, results can be had by prescribing the preparations whose composition is known and whose effects have been carefully studied; no intelligent physician desires to be prevented, in the treatment of certain cases, from prescribing anything which he believes will help his patient. There is much hope for the future on account of the propaganda, for the return to use of official medicines is extending and due appreciation should be given to those pharmaceutical organizations who have worked sedulously and with much expenditure of time and money to bring about this worthy consummation.

Liberal quotations from the Pharmacopœias of 1820 and 1830 have been made to show what the savants of seventy and eighty years ago believed to be essential for their time and generation, while according our just meed of praise to these men, should we not remember that we to-day have vastly greater problems and responsibilities than they had? The materia medica of their time was lilliputian compared with the vast number of medicines employed at the present time, pharmacy was then in its infancy in this country, but one college of pharmacy in the United States then eked out a bare existence, and the chemistry and pharmacy of to-day show tremendous advances and it was no wonder that in 1840 physicians, composing the Pharmacopœia Committee discarded, almost entirely, their work and accepted a Pharmacopœia prepared by pharmacists. Far be it from this writer to discredit the work of those medical practitioners who, while vastly in the minority, have earnestly striven to maintain the interest of their brothers in the pro-

fession against great odds, but the logic of events and conditions, far over-shadowing those that existed in 1820, have operated to make the Pharmacopœia a work of casual interest to the great majority of American physicians. That this condition may be changed is the confident hope of all who sincerely have pharmacopœial interests at heart.

In making this report I wish to bear testimony to the unflagging interest and labors of the medical members of the Eighth Revision of the U. S. P. It is true that they repeatedly declined to vote upon such questions as the choice of indicators, the assay processes, the test for chemical substances, and other questions out of their province. Other branches of the work, which they were more than competent to vote upon received their earnest consideration.

The Pharmacopœia is a composite work and one of the defects in the last revision was the fact that the whole committee were expected to vote upon questions of detail, the vote of each member having the same value. This should be changed, and, upon special subjects the Sub-Committee having these in charge, should have much greater weight in the final decision than heretofore. This can be done by referring, for example, assay subjects, which have been before the General Committee, back to the Sub-Committee if necessary, and each member of that Committee might have two votes on the final decision, the same rule to apply to all sub-committees.

Another way of meeting this difficulty would be to allow any member of the General Committee, not especially posted upon matters of detail, to transfer his right to vote to a member of the sub-committee in whom he has confidence. This vital defect in pharmacopœial revision might then be overcome. The best way of all is doubtless the one which will be duly presented by the Board of Trustees and Committee of Revision.

It may be said, that the next Committee of Revision will receive most substantial aid from importers, manufacturers and others engaged on a large scale in furnishing drugs for the sick. They have accumulated through reports and systematic analyses of vast quantities of drugs entering our ports, information which was difficult to obtain before June 30, 1906. Before this time the Committee were compelled to rely upon a few public spirited firms and corporations who freely gave statistics and records of experiments upon large quantities of drugs, etc., but the majority not feeling the necessity of taking any trouble in the matter, withheld their support. Now, all is changed, the next Committee will be embarrassed with riches and the difficulty will be to make a selection and arrive at a decision.

The fear that has been expressed that some self-seeking manufacturer will try to impose upon the Committee, by aiming to have some test or some special product recognized which would exclusively inure to his benefit, need not, in the writer's opinion, cause much concern, for, if publicity is given to changes in tests or new tests, competing manufacturers or importers will be very quick to expose the self-seeker.

There can be no question that the Convention of 1900 acted most wisely in divorcing the business interests from those which were strictly concerned in the actual work of revising the book, and, undoubtedly, a report from the Board of Trustees will be presented at this time. It would be an act of supererogation on the part of the writer to comment upon this report but from the standpoint of the Committee of Revision should there not be, in view of the greatly increased responsibility of the members of the Committee of Revision hereafter and the necessity for giving the work of revision more active attention, a larger honorarium to the individual members than was possible in the 8th Revision? There were some members of this Committee who gave an immense amount of their time to the work and who could ill afford to make this sacrifice. The Board of Trustees could not appropriate an adequate honorarium for they could not foresee that the future demands of the book would be large, nor exactly what the sales and profits would be, and they had also to realize that the new committee would need some capital to start the work on the 9th Revision. For these reasons, is it not the duty of this Convention or of the Board of Trustees to provide a plan for financing the work of the next Revision? If it is determined by this Convention that a member of the new Committee of Revision must give his whole time or, if a few members, having to bear the greatest burdens of the work, should be asked to give their whole time, then special provision for the creation of a fund should be made for this purpose.

The publication of the translation into Spanish of the United States Pharmacopœia for the especial benefit of those using this language, particularly those who are wards of our Nation, was one of the achievements of the Board of Trustees and Committee of Revision. This action of extending the influence of North America in South American countries, Porto Rico and the Phillipines has proved successful, and to Professor José Guillermo Diaz of the University of Havana must be given credit for the able manner in which he has performed this task.

The present Committee of Revision are expected, by resolution of the last Convention, to propose a plan for revising the next Pharmacopœia, and, following the example of the former Convention I have

requested the present Committee to frame what has come to be known as "General Principles." These will be presented in a separate report and are, of course, subject to revision and addition by this Convention, the whole object being to assist in the future work of revision, this affords for this Convention only a nucleus. This is essentially proper for it must be remembered that this is a chartered body and the work of the Convention is continuous. Undoubtedly, this Convention, through our acting president, will fix a time for the discussion of these general principles.

While the present United States Pharmacopœia has been undergoing, in "esse" and in "posse," a thorough and critical scrutiny and its merits and defects publicly commented upon, I am persuaded that this Convention fully realizes that American Medicine and American Pharmacy can no longer afford to ignore the opinions of those who have not enjoyed the privilege of living in this Republic but who have honestly recorded their convictions. It is satisfying to know that the verdict has been favorable on the whole and one competent critic, Schelenz, has declared that, "the United States Pharmacopœia is the aristocrat of all the pharmacopœias of the world."

Our country is awakening to the fact that whether we want to live to ourselves or not, we are now an integral part of the Congress of Nations. While we may differ among ourselves about minor questions, as is always the case in families, let us approach the subject of revising the next Pharmacopœia with a full realization of our responsibilities, and, recognizing that the health and well being of the American Nation in some measure, at least, rests with us, let us with high resolve individually and collectively decide that the needs of our own country in our Pharmacopœia must be preëminently first.

If we fail in this revision to reach the mark, so plainly set before us, then other hands more capable than ours must take up the work and the sceptre must pass from us forever. Public applause and the favorable comments of foreigners, however flattering, to the contrary, notwithstanding, we should have practical, comprehensive work, tenaciously holding on to the tried and true, but quick to admit the new, when of proved efficiency—let the next Pharmacopœia represent the best efforts of a Committee of men, selected by this National Convention, of proved ability, unswerving integrity, moved by one thought, "the best and always the best." And, casting aside every idea of personal preferment, class potentiality or selfish interest, make the Ninth Revision a book which will take its place as the "peer of them all."

A supplementary recommendation from the Board of Trustees, was presented by the Assistant-Secretary, M. G. Motter, and, on motion of O. T. Osborne, the representatives of the University of Havana were admitted to the courtesies of the floor. This courtesy was acknowledged, on behalf of the University of Havana, by José P. Alacán.

After some discussion as to the time of meeting, the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

AFTER RECESS, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1910.

At the expiration of the noon-day recess, the Convention resumed its session.

The proposed amendments to Articles II, Section 1 of the Constitution were read by the Assistant-Secretary, who called attention to the requirements of the Constitution as to amendments and to the action of the Board of Trustees in compliance with these requirements. The several items were voted upon seriatim and representation in the Pharmacopœial Convention was accorded the following: the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, the National Wholesale Druggists Association, and the National Dental Association.

A proposed amendment to admit to representation the National Association of Retail Druggists was ruled out of order by the Chair on the ground that this proposition was in no sense an amendment to the proposition submitted by the Board of Trustees, was not germane thereto, and introduced a new proposition which could not come before the Convention, inasmuch as it had not received the favorable vote of five members of the Board of Trustees and had not been published in the medical and pharmaceutical press three months before the decennial Convention, as required by the Constitution. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, by W. C. Anderson, the original mover of the proposition, which, on motion of J. N. McCormack, was laid upon the table.

The proposed amendments to reduce the representation of each

organization and institution from three delegates to one delegate was, after considerable discussion, defeated; a motion to lay it on the table being defeated by a vote of 108 to 137.

The amendment to Article IV of the Constitution, changing the title of the Committee of Revision to General Committee of Revision, was, on motion of Thomas F. Main, unanimously adopted.

On motion of the Secretary, the Constitution, as amended, was adopted.

(For full text of the Constitution, as amended, see pages 92-94.)

The Secretary of the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements presented the notification of the appointment of delegates from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the National Wholesale Druggists Association, and the National Dental Association, and, on motion, the Committee on Registration was instructed to register these delegates.

The Report of the Committee on the President's Address was then called for, because of its bearing on the proposed amendments to the By-Laws and was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention:

The Committee appointed to consider the President's address and report upon the suggestions contained therein hereby express their approval of the suggestion of the President that the University of Havana be given the right to send delegates to succeeding Conventions.

We agree with the President that it is usually best to let well enough alone, but with reference to the question of the enlargement of the Committee of Revision, we realize that in consideration of the rapid development of medicine and pharmacy and the largely increased scope and importance of the work, the time has come when the interests of all are best conserved by the enlargement of the Committee.

We fully concur in the opinion expressed by the President that a large share of the credit for the success which has characterized the efforts of the retiring Revision Committee is due to the Chairman of the Committee of Revision.

The diverse interests which necessarily are represented in a country as large as ours demand that the principle of geographical distribution of the General Committee of Revision should receive due consideration, but that in the selection of the Executive Committee of Revision practical fitness for the work should be the prime requisite.

In closing we believe it is fitting that this Convention enact an appropriate testimonial of its appreciation of its President's faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties and the influence of his ennobling work of a life consecrated to scientific progress and the uplift of humanity.

(Signed)

CHAS. H. LA WALL,
E. G. EBERLE,
W. B. DAY,
THEO. D. WETTERSTROEM,
J. M. GOOD.

On motion of M. I. Wilbert this report was accepted and the item referring to the admission of the University of Havana, which involved a further change in the Constitution, was referred to the Board of Trustees.

On motion of E. H. Bartley, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a special committee to draft a proper resolution, to be forwarded to the President of the Convention, H. C. Wood, Sr. On motion of L. W. Andrews the report of the Committee, with the exception of the clause referring to the University of Havana was unanimously adopted.

The same Committee reported as follows on the report of the Acting-Chairman of the Board of Trustees:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention:

We, the Committee appointed to consider the recommendation submitted by the Board of Trustees of the Pharmacopœial Convention, do hereby report that we favor the adoption of the recommendation as to the enlargement of the Revision Committee to a General Committee of fifty, who shall select from their membership a suitable number who shall constitute the Executive Committee of Revision.

We also approve of the simplified plan of accounts which has been thus far used by the Board of Trustees in regard to expenditures and receipts.

We give our hearty endorsement to the expression of thanks for the aid rendered by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Board of Trustees, and believe that this recognition should take the tangible form of a letter from the Secretary of the Convention to the Surgeon-General of this Department.

We desire in closing to express our appreciation of the unselfish and self-sacrificing manner in which the members of the Board of Trustees individually pledged themselves to the financial support of the revision.

(Signed)

CHAS. H. LAWALL,
E. G. EBERLE,
W. B. DAY,
THEO. D. WETTERSTROEM,
J. M. GOOD.

On motion of I. V. S. Stanislaus, this report, with the exception of the first paragraph, referring to the proposed changes in the By-Laws, was unanimously adopted.

A motion, by H. P. Hynson, that a committee of three be appointed to consider ways and means of providing sufficient funds for the work of revision, was amended by H. H. Rusby and the whole question referred to the Board of Trustees. (See page 60).

The proposed amendments to the By-Laws were then read by the Assistant-Secretary and considered seriatim.

The amendment to Article I, Chapter V, of the By-Laws, changing the title of the Committee of Revision to General Committee of Revision and increasing the membership from twenty-five to fifty, was unanimously adopted.

Article II, Section 1, providing for the organization of the General Committee of Revision, was adopted as read. For Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the same Article as submitted, a substitute, providing for the election of fifteen members of the General Committee of Revision as an Executive Committee to have immediate charge of the work of revision, was adopted by a vote of 162 to 20. Section 5, as submitted, was made Section 3 and after the elimination of the reference to the preceding Section, was adopted, as amended. Section 6, as submitted, was stricken out.

Article III providing that the Executive Committee of Revision shall be guided by the instructions of the "Convention, the General Committee of Revision or the Board of Trustees," was adopted as read.

Article IV, as submitted, was amended by the provision that a vacancy in the office of Chairman shall be filled by the votes of the General Committee of Revision and was adopted as amended.

Article V, as submitted, was amended by striking out the word "nominal" referring to the compensation of members of the Executive Committee of Revision and was adopted as amended.

Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, was adopted, as submitted.

Article VII, as amended by the provision that members of the Executive Committee of Revision shall hold office subject to action by the General Committee of Revision, was adopted as amended.

Article II, Chapter VI, was adopted, as submitted.

Article II, Chapter VII was adopted as submitted.

Section 3, Article III, Chapter IX was adopted as submitted. Section 5, Article III, Chapter IX was amended by the provision for discussion on General Principles to govern the action of the General and Executive Committee of Revision.

On motion of J. H. Beal, the adoption of the revised By-Laws, as a whole, was postponed until the next session of the Convention.

(For the full text of the By-Laws, as amended and finally adopted, see pages 94-101.)

On motion of E. O. Engstrom, the Nominating Committee was instructed to bring in fifty names, instead of twenty-five, for the General Committee of Revision.

On motion of H. A. Hare, as amended by L. H. Taylor, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, at 9:30 A. M.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910.

The Convention was called to order at 9.45 A.M. by the Chairman, O. A. Wall.

The minutes of the preceding session were adopted as read, carrying therewith, the final adoption of the By-Laws as amended.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then submitted, showing 148 members present, with H. A. Hare of Pennsylvania as Chairman and H. V. Arny of Ohio as Secretary.

The Chair called attention to the fact that F. J. Wulling of Minnesota, nominated as a member of the General Committee of Revision, was not present as a member of the Convention and ruled "that any one elected a delegate here who has not come, is not a member of this Convention, cannot be elected a member of any Committee or as an officer." On the question raised by A. R. L. Dohme that F. J. Wulling might retain membership in the present through membership in the last Convention, the Chair ruled "that as soon as the Credentials Committee reported the list of members of this Convention, that ends all previous membership. The successors to members of the last Convention were duly appointed when the report of the Committee on Credentials came here and was approved."

Thomas F. Main moved to substitute for the name of F. J. Wulling of Minnesota that of Albert Plaut of New York. C. E. Caspari nominated L. W. Andrews of Iowa. E. H. Long nominated Solomon Solis Cohen of Pennsylvania. I. V. S. Stanislaus nominated Charles M. Ford of Colorado. J. N. McCormack nominated Virgil E. Simpson of Kentucky. Otto Raubenheimer nominated H. P. Hynson of Maryland. At this point, on motion of L. L. Walton, the report of the Committee on Nominations was referred to the Committee on Credentials for report as to the eligibility of the nominees therein submitted.

A motion that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for the officers and Board of Trustees as nominated, was lost in view of several negative votes, the Chair ruling that such action could be had only by unanimous consent. A motion by Thomas F. Main to reverse the order of the first two names submitted and to nominate N. S. Davis for President and H. W. Wiley for First Vice-President was defeated in a similar way, as ruled by the Chair. On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for the office of President, the Chair announced H. W. Wiley of Washington and N. S. Davis of Chicago as the nominees and appointed Charles E. Caspari, Torald Sollmann, George F. Payne and Clement B. Lowe as tellers, who reported, 155 votes for H. W. Wiley, 61 for

N. S. Davis and the Chair announced the election of H. W. Wiley as President of the Convention. A motion that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention for the other officers and the Board of Trustees as named by the Nominating Committee was again lost, the Chair announcing that the vote, not being unanimous it must be taken by ballot. On motion, the Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention successively for each of the remaining officers: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant-Secretary and Treasurer. A motion, by J. N. McCormack, to reconsider the vote to take up the names of the Board of Trustees seriatim was, after discussion, lost, and the Chair ruled that the motion to reconsider, having been spoken to, could not be withdrawn, as requested by the mover with the consent of his second.

The Secretary then cast the ballot of the Convention for J. H. Beal of Ohio, F. W. Meissner of Indiana, W. J. Schieffelin of New York, and George H. Simmons of Illinois, as members of the Board of Trustees, the Chairman of the Convention casting its ballot for H. M. Whelpley of Missouri and then announcing the election of all the members to their respective offices.

The Committee on Credentials, through its Chairman, O. T. Osborne, then reported that all of the nominees for the General Committee of Revision were eligible save F. J. Wulling, who was not a member of the Convention.

On motion of A. H. Brundage, the Secretary cast the ballot for the remaining 49 names as members of the General Committee of Revision. Nominations were then called for, for the remaining member of the General Committee of Revision, the Chair announcing that five men had already been nominated. H. W. Cattell nominated F. F. Russell of the United States Army and, on motion of C. E. Caspari, the nominations were closed. In the course of the discussion on this motion S. Solis Cohen withdrew in favor of Albert Plaut, and H. P. Hynson requested that his own name be withdrawn. The Chair then called for the preparation of the ballots, appointing the same tellers and the Secretary announced that there were four names to be voted upon, Albert Plaut, L. W. Andrews, C. M. Ford, and F. F. Russell. On motion of A. H. Brundage it was ordered that, if on the first ballot there be no majority, the name receiving the lowest number

of votes be dropped. Three ballots were taken, resulting in the election of Albert Plaut by a vote of 125 to 97 for F. F. Russell, the surviving candidate. A motion by H. W. Cattell to make the election of Albert Plaut unanimous was lost, three votes being cast in the negative.

(For list of Officers, Board of Trustees, and Committee of Revision, see pages 110-111.)

The Chairman then, with a brief expression of farewell and thanks to the Convention for the support given him, installed the officers elected, introducing first the members of the General Committee of Revision, then the Board of Trustees, and finally, the officers in inverse order, relinquishing the gavel to H. W. Wiley who addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

H. W. WILEY.

Dr. Wall, the members of the Board of Trustees and officers of the Association elect, and heirs apparent to the throne, members of this great Convention, and ladies and gentlemen:

I desire to thank you for the great honor you have conferred upon me. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I promise you to do the best I can, first, to learn what the duties of a presiding officer are, and, secondly, to discharge them. I have not mastered the Constitution and By-Laws of this association, but I imagine that as in most organizations of this kind, the President is expected to be a figurehead, and I think I can fill that part without much preliminary study.

There is one thing, however, to which I beg you to permit me to allude, and that is to the distinguished man of science, the patriot, the man of deeds, whom you honored with this office ten years ago. If it were not an honor to preside over this Association, it would be a great honor to follow in the steps of my predecessor.

I am not going to detain you, at the present time, with an inaugural address. I am going to leave that for ten years hence, and then make the beautiful speech, if I remember it, which the retiring Chairman made to you this morning. I want to imitate my illustrious predecessor in the happy way in which he has greeted the incoming officers. It is true, my memory may be somewhat dimmed before that decennial period

comes along, but there are others in this long list who, I am sure, will be here if I should be absent.

The duties of this office, it seems to me, are mainly to see that other people do their duty and do it promptly.

There is one thing which I would like to promise you, as an executive officer, and that is the prompt beginning of the work and the vigorous prosecution of the work of revision of the pharmacopœia. If a study of the Constitution and By-Laws and the good nature of my colleagues should permit me to have any authority in this case, I promise you to wield it in that direction. What is worth doing is worth doing well, and worth doing promptly in a matter of this kind. I am not saying this at all as a reflection upon the previous officers, because I know nothing about what has been done, but I refer to what I hope may be accomplished in the future.

I would like to call your attention to the very wise remarks which the Secretary of Commerce and Labor addressed to you at the opening of this Convention. He called your attention to the character of the work which he hoped would be done, and I could not say more in regard to it than to echo his words. We want to make a book, if we can, that is beyond criticism and one which will require no further explanation or elucidation in order to make its meaning clear, and to make it what it now is, under the law, a guide not only for pharmacists and physicians of the country, but for those who are engaged and are to be engaged in in the enforcement of the salutary laws which have been enacted by Congress and the legislatures of the various States, looking to the control of the food and drug commerce of this country. If I have any success in this work, it will be through the earnest and enthusiastic collaboration of my colleagues on this force, and of the members of this Convention.

In the hope and expectation of receiving that enthusiastic support, I accept this office at your hands, and promise to do my best to discharge its duties in the interest of this great Convention.

H. H. Rusby proposed the following amendment to the By-Laws and on motion it was referred to the Board of Trustees. (See page 60.)

Amend the By-Laws . . . Chapter VIII, 'Of Members,' by making an additional Article IV, to read as follows:

Article IV. Every incorporated body sending delegates to the Convention of the corporation shall be assessed \$12.00 annually for the

expenses of the corporation, which assessment may be commuted by payment of a lump sum of \$100.00 at the beginning of each decennial period.

Each body so paying shall receive ten copies of the Pharmacopœia when published.

(Signed)

H. H. RUSBY,
S. SOLIS COHEN,
DAVID M. R. CULBRETH,
HENRY P. HYNSON.

Also to change the title of the Chapter by adding the words "and assessments."

The Secretary presented a letter expressing the regrets of the President of the United States that his engagements made it impossible for him to be present at the opening of the Convention. A communication from the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association enclosing a paper on "Patent and Trade Marks" by F. E. Stewart was, on motion of J. M. Good, referred to the General Committee of Revision.

On motion of Thomas F. Main, the following communication from the Medical Society of New Jersey, with reference to the ethical relations of physicians and pharmacists, was presented by A. H. Marey and, on motion of M. I. Wilbert, was referred to the Board of Trustees with the recommendation that it be considered and if possible, submitted for adoption at a subsequent session. (See page 62).

STATEMENT

Introduced by the delegation from The Medical Society of New Jersey, which gave the President to the Convention of 1830 for the first decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia: Henry L. Coit, M.D., Alexander Marey, Jr., M.D., Philip Marvei, M.D.

The United States Pharmacopœial Convention is the most representative body of men from the professions of scientific medicine and scientific pharmacy. It is incorporated and has at least the moral and logical right to legislate upon questions growing out of the chief relation existing between them, namely, the necessity for the use of medic-

inal agents which are scientifically evolved from nature and the laboratory by the pharmacist and are rationally employed in medical practice by the physician in the treatment of disease.

Moreover, the people in whose interest this beneficent relation exists are dependent upon both these professional classes, not only for honesty, accuracy and precision in the preparation and use of medicinal substances, but for the maintenance of high ideals of conduct between them and of both toward the public.

The delegation from the oldest State Medical Society in the United States is prepared to submit a code of tentative rules with the hope that it may receive the endorsement of this convention and its adoption as an expression of ethical principle for the guidance of the parties concerned.

ETHICAL RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH THE PUBLIC.

Propositions.

First: Ethical principles or standards of right conduct exist irrespective of their formulation or codification.

Second: Ethical rules are calculated to elevate standards of moral conduct and to foster a spirit of harmony between professional men.

Third: A code of ethics is designed not only for the restraint of those who are actuated by unworthy motives, but for the guidance of those, also, who seek to be governed in their actions by high and true principles.

The Duties of the Physician to the Pharmacist.

First: The physician has no moral right to discriminate in favor of one pharmacist to the detriment of another, except for dishonesty, incompetency or unscientific methods of work.

Second: The physician is never justified in receiving from a pharmacist gratuities in return for patronage; in depositing secret formulas with an individual pharmacist, or by word or deed to jeopardize his professional reputation.

Third: The physician may sometimes find it an advantage to the patient to dispense the medicine; yet in the main it must be regarded as a subterfuge and a hindrance to all interests involved. The physician should, if practicable avail himself of the superior technical skill of a trained pharmacist in the preparation and dispensing of medicines.

The Duties of the Pharmacist to the Physician.

Fourth: The pharmacist who recommends drugs or medicines for specific remedial purposes either directly or through the avenues of advertisement thereby exceeds the limits of his profession and commits an act unworthy of his calling.

Fifth: The pharmacist who consents to diagnose disease or prescribe for patients except where emergencies arise, without a proper medical training, assumes responsibilities for which he is not qualified and justly incurs the disapproval of physicians.

Sixth: The pharmacist transgresses his true province when for commercial purposes he issues to physicians printed matter setting forth the therapeutic indications for the use of drugs or medicinal preparations. The constituents of a drug or compound together with its chemical and physical properties should be a sufficient guarantee of its utility.

The Duties of the Physician and the Pharmacist to the Public.

Seventh: The combined efforts of the physician and the pharmacist are required to protect the public from the nostrum maker, the pseudo-scientific pharmacist, the sectarian physician and drug vendor, and the two should be in continual alliance to demand the extermination of these commercial and mercenary institutions.

Eighth: The physician and the pharmacist should, as far as possible, limit the multiplication of manufactured proprietary compounds. It must be regarded as reprehensible to encourage the use of these remedies to the exclusion of those which are official in the pharmacopœias. It is also their plain duty to discourage the use and sale of all medicines which lead to baneful drug habits.

Ninth: The best interests of the patient are undoubtedly conserved by the custom of physicians to practice rational therapeutics to the exclusion of those methods which tend to the use of many remedies or those of unknown composition; and the supreme effort of the dispensing pharmacist should be to complete the circle of therapeutics by supplying the demands of experimental and clinical teaching with eligible and trustworthy preparations.

On motion of H. H. Rusby, as amended by J. P. Remington and O. A. Wall, the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock when the special order of business would be the report of the Committee on the Report of the Chairman of the Revision Committee.

AFTER RECESS, MAY 11, 1910

The Convention was called to order by the 1st Vice-President, N. S. Davis, who appointed Henry Kraemer as temporary Secretary in the absence of the Secretary.

The Committee on the Report of the Chairman of the Revision Committee reported as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Inasmuch as several of the items which were recommended in the address of the Chairman of the Revision Committee have already been passed upon, and some have been established, they may be superfluous, yet the Committee met before some of these changes were made, and these have been incorporated in the report.

The Committee on Chairman's Report begs to draw your attention to the following recommendations of the Chairman, which in our opinion are of importance to the success of the future editions of the *Pharmacopœia of the United States*.

First the Committee concurs with the opinion of the Chairman to the effect that the Committee of Revision should not be bound too strictly in matters of detail by the votes of the Convention, since, the rapid advances made in our knowledge of pharmacology and the constantly changing conditions frequently cause the overthrowing of the supposed facts of today by the light of truth of tomorrow.

Second. That the Committee of Revision in the matter of admitting the various therapeutic sera into the *pharmacopœia* exercise the same alertness to the needs of today as did the last Committee of Revision.

Third. Since the former Committees of Revision suffered not a little for the lack of necessary funds to carry on their work successfully it is the sense of your Committee that the ways-and-means committee should be charged to raise more money to pay larger honoraria to those members of the Revision Committee who by their arduous work as specialists especially merit such remuneration.

Fourth. It is the opinion of your Committee that the translation of the *Pharmacopœia of the United States* into Spanish was a most timely and happy event and that the future committee should endeavour to do all in their power to popularize this and future Spanish editions among the Spanish-American nations.

Lastly, the Committee's belief is that the enlarged Committee of Revision can and will make our *Pharmacopœia* the true aristocrat among

pharmacopœias, superior to them all, the best in the world, which it will, as it should be.

(Signed)

O. T. OSBORNE,
ROB'T A. HATCHER,
JULIUS STURMER,
HENRY BEATES, JR.,
I. V. STANLEY STANISLAUS,
Chairman.

This report, on motion of Leo Eliel, was unanimously adopted.

Under the head of discussion on General Principles to govern the action of the General Committee of Revision, the following items were presented by the Chairman of the Revision Committee and voted upon seriatim.

Item 1. *Scope of the Pharmacopœia*, gave rise to a lengthy discussion which at first turned upon the question as to whether established "values and use," or "values or use," should determine the inclusion of any given substance. Finally, by a vote of 95 to 47, the Convention decided that "there should not be included rarely used substances or those whose value and use have not been established."

On motion of Wm. J. Schieffelin, the word "solely" in the phrase "are intended to apply to substances which are used solely for medicinal purposes" was stricken out, and on motion of S. Solis Cohen, it was inserted after the word "intended" by a vote of 65 to 38, making the phrase read "intended solely to apply to substances which are used for medicinal purposes."

On motion of S. Solis Cohen, the words, and when professedly bought, sold, or dispensed as such" were stricken out and the words "or in determining the identity and purity of the same" were substituted therefor.

On motion of S. Solis Cohen, the words "there should not be included rarely used substances or those whose value and use has not been established" were stricken out by a vote of 123 to 40.

On motion of J. P. Remington, the paragraph on the *Scope of the Pharmacopœia* was adopted as amended.

Item 2. *Doses*. After considerable discussion, in the course of which a motion to introduce for potent drugs a maximum, single

and daily dose was defeated by a vote of 49 to 101, the previous question was called for, an amendment to strike out the words "or as forbidding him to exceed them whenever in his judgment this seems advisable" being lost, and the paragraph was adopted as originally submitted.

Item 3. *Nomenclature*. The paragraph was amended, on motion of Torald Sollmann, by adding to the first sentence the words "and to eliminate therapeutically suggestive titles," and, on motion of Charles E. Caspari, by substituting the article "the" for "a" with reference to the scientific name to be given as a synonym, the item was adopted as amended.

Item 4. *Synonyms*. On motion of G. M. Beringer, this paragraph was amended so as to read "that substances labeled with an official synonym, etc.," and was adopted as amended.

Item 5. *Purity and Strength of Pharmacopœial Articles*, was, on motion of J. W. England adopted as submitted.

Item 6. *International Standards*, was adopted after the correction of the grammatical error in the first sentence of the second paragraph by striking out the words "to them."

Item 7. *General Formulæ*, was on motion of H. H. Rusby, adopted as submitted.

Item 8. *Appending a List of Preparations in which an Official Article is Used*, was adopted as submitted.

Item 9. *Alcoholic Percentage in Official Preparations*, was adopted as submitted.

Item 10. *Assay Processes*, was amended by substituting, in the last sentence the word "biological" for the word "physiological" referring to tests or assays and was, on motion of S. Solis Cohen, adopted as amended.

Item 11. *Serums and other Biological Products*, was adopted as submitted.

Item 12. *Weights and Measures*, was adopted as submitted.

Item 13. *Supplement*, was adopted as submitted.

On motion of William Jay Schieffelin, a new item was adopted as follows:

Item 14. *Publicity*; It is recommended that the General Committee of Revision make public, for comment and criticism, an abstract of new descriptions and standards and of changes in descriptions and standards proposed, before final adoption.

By consent the numbers of the following items were correspondingly changed.

Item 15. *Atomic Weights*, Item 16. *Physical Constants*, Item 17. *Standard Temperature*, were referred to the Committee of Revision with power.

Item 18. *Compound Preparations*, was amended so as to read, "It is recommended that the introduction of new compound preparations be discouraged as far as possible," and was adopted as amended. An amendment by S. Solis Cohen, to substitute the word "composite" for "compound" was lost.

Item 19. *Pharmacognostical Descriptions*, was amended by changing the word "possible" to "practicable," and adopted as amended.

Item 20. *Powdered Drugs*, Item 21. *Diagnostical Reagents*, Item 22. *Date when the next Pharmacopœia becomes Official*, were adopted as submitted.

Item 23. *Precedents*, was amended so as to read, "should generally be followed", and adopted as amended.

Item 24. *Solubilities*, "It is recommended that the degree of solubility of drugs in various solvents be given as extensively as possible" was submitted by Bernard Fantus and, on motion of L. H. Taylor, was referred to the Committee of Revision with power.

The General Principles as finally adopted are as follows:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN REVISING THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

1. SCOPE OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

We recommend that the Committee of Revision be authorized to admit into the Pharmacopœia any medicinal substance of known origin, but no substance or combination of substances shall be introduced if the composition or mode of manufacture thereof be kept secret, or if it be controlled by unlimited proprietary or patent rights and the list of substances should be carefully selected, with standards for identity and purity, as far as possible. Substances used only for technical purposes should not be admitted to the next Pharmacopœia, and a statement

should be placed in the preface to the effect that standards of purity and strength, prescribed in the text of the Pharmacopœia, are intended solely to apply to substances which are used for medicinal purposes or in determining the identity and purity of the same.

2. DOSES.

We recommend that after each pharmacopœial article (drug, chemical, or preparation) which is used or likely to be used internally or hypodermically, the committee be instructed to state the average approximate (but neither a minimum nor a maximum) dose for adults, and, where deemed advisable, also for children. The metric system to be used, and the approximate equivalent in ordinary weights or measures inserted in parenthesis. It is to be distinctly understood that neither this Convention nor the Committee of Revision created by it intends to have these doses regarded as obligatory on the physician or as forbidding him to exceed them whenever in his judgment this seems advisable, the Committee should be directed to make a distinct declaration to this effect in some prominent place in the new Pharmacopœia.

3. NOMENCLATURE.

We recommend that changes in the titles of articles at present official be made only for the purpose of insuring greater accuracy, brevity, or safety in dispensing, and to eliminate therapeutically suggestive titles. In the case of newly admitted articles, it is recommended that such titles be chosen as are in harmony with general usage and convenient for prescribing, but in the case of chemicals of a definite composition the scientific name should be given at least as a synonym.

There should also be inserted, after each article used by physicians in prescriptions, a carefully considered abbreviated name, which may be known as an official abbreviation, in order that uniformity may be established throughout the Country, with the object of preventing mistakes in reading and compounding prescriptions, and further, to serve as authorized abbreviations in labeling the store furniture of the pharmacist.

4. SYNONYMS.

We recommend that the list of synonyms should be enlarged for the next revision, and the synonyms printed in the text of the Pharmacopœia, immediately after the English name of the substance. A statement should

be made in the preface of the Pharmacopœia, that substances labeled with an official synonym, must comply with the same standards, tests and requirements as are demanded for the official article under any name.

5. PURITY AND STRENGTH OF PHARMACOPŒIAL ARTICLES.

We recommend that the Committee be instructed to revise as carefully as possible the limits of purity and strength of the pharmacopœial chemicals and preparations for which limiting tests are or may be given. While no concession should be made towards a diminution of medicinal value, allowance should be made for unavoidable, innocuous impurities or variations due to the particular source or mode of preparation, or to the keeping qualities of the several articles.

The "Purity Rubric," which limits the percentage of innocuous impurities, as introduced into the Eighth Revision, should be continued, and tests and requirements should be appended to each article carrying a "Purity Rubric."

In the case of crude drugs and natural products, the limits of admissible impurities should be placed at such a figure as to exclude any that would not be accepted by other countries.

6. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.

The International Conference for the Unification of Formulas for Potent Remedies performed a signal service for all countries by recommending the various pharmacopœias of the world to adopt certain standards for potent medicines. It is recommended that the next Committee of Revision adopt these standards, but it is believed that it would be unwise to require the acceptance of the details of pharmaceutical or other processes recommended by the International Conference.

If the finished product conforms to the International standards we believe that each Country should be left free to adopt such detail and manipulation as may seem best. Nothing should prevent, however, the adoption of the recommendations of the conference, as to details, if in the opinion of the next Committee of Revision, by so doing, the Pharmacopœia can be improved.

7. GENERAL FORMULÆ.

It is recommended that general formulæ be introduced, as far as the particular nature of the several drugs will permit, for fluid extracts,

tinctures and such other preparations as are made by identical processes, and that the general formula to be followed in each case be merely indicated by reference.

8. APPENDING A LIST OF PREPARATIONS IN WHICH AN OFFICIAL ARTICLE IS USED.

It is recommended that, especially for the convenience of practicing physicians, there should be appended after each article in the text a list of the official preparations in which it is used.

A few exceptions may be made to this in such cases as water, alcohol, glycerin, sugar, etc.

9. ALCOHOLIC PERCENTAGE IN OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

It is recommended that a range of volume content, of absolute alcohol, be stated in the Pharmacopœia, for each preparation containing alcohol.

10. ASSAY PROCESSES.

We recommend that the Committee be instructed to introduce assay processes for as many of the potent drugs and preparations made therefrom as may be found practicable, provided that the processes of assay are reasonably simple (both as to methods and apparatus required) and lead to fairly uniform results in different hands. As regards the products of such assays, tests of identity and purity should be added wherever feasible.

It is recommended that biological tests or assays, when accurate and reliable, may be admitted.

11. SERUMS AND OTHER BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

It is recommended that serums and other biological products, of approved usefulness, if standardized by the Government or one of the departments, may be admitted to the next Revision of the Pharmacopœia.

12. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It is recommended that the Committee be instructed to retain the metric system of weights and measures as adopted in the Eighth Decennial Revision.

13. SUPPLEMENT.

It is recommended that the Committee of Revision be authorized to prepare a supplement to the Pharmacopœia at any time they may deem such action desirable.

14. PUBLICITY.

It is recommended that the General Committee of Revision make public, for comment and criticism an abstract of new descriptions and standards and of changes in descriptions and standards proposed, before final adoption.

15. ATOMIC WEIGHTS.

It is recommended that the system of atomic weights, authorized by the International Committee ($O=16$), be adopted for the next Revision.

16. PHYSICAL CONSTANTS.

It is recommended that official methods for taking physical constants be inserted in the "Introductory Notices," and these shall apply to all articles in which physical constants are officially used, unless otherwise specifically excepted.

17. STANDARD TEMPERATURE.

It is recommended that the standard temperature of 25° C. (77° F.) be retained, as used in the present Revision (except in the case of alcohol), and that a table be inserted in the appendix for corresponding figures at 15° C. (59° F.).

18. COMPOUND PREPARATIONS.

It is recommended that the introduction of new compound preparations be discouraged as far as possible.

19. PHARMACOGNOSTICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

It is recommended that, with the description of a crude drug, there be included brief, pharmacognostical descriptions, both macroscopic and microscopic where practicable, and there should be added a statement of the appearance of the structural elements in the powder, when examined microscopically, as a means of detecting adulteration.

20. POWDERED DRUGS.

It is recommended that, in the next Pharmacopœia, powdered drugs be required to represent the entire drug unless specifically stated otherwise. Where the drug can be powdered without residue this should be required; in other cases the amount of allowable tailings, gruffs, or residue should be determined and inserted in the text.

21. DIAGNOSTICAL REAGENTS.

It is recommended that there be included in the next Pharmacopœia, such reagents, with standards for strength and purity, as are needed for the proper execution of tests that are valuable and important in the making of a correct diagnosis.

22. DATE WHEN THE NEXT PHARMACOPŒIA BECOMES OFFICIAL.

It is recommended that the Committee of Revision print upon the title page of the next Pharmacopœia a definite date, reasonably distant from the actual date of publication, announcing when the new Pharmacopœia is intended to go into effect and to supersede the preceding one.

23. PRECEDENTS.

In all matters not specially provided for, in these "General Principles" the rules established for previous revisions, if there are any, should generally be followed.

24. SOLUBILITIES.

It is recommended that the degree of solubility of drugs in various solvents be given as extensively as possible.

On motion of H. C. Wood, Jr., the Convention adjourned until Thursday, May 12th, 1910, at 9.30 A. M.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 12TH, 1910.

The Convention was called to order by the President, H. W. Wiley at 9.42 A. M. The President called Vice-President Osborne to the Chair to preside during the morning hours. On

motion of Thomas F. Main, the minutes were read as in the preceding sessions and approved.

W. G. Gregory presented the following communication and moved the adoption of the resolutions:

To the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, Gentlemen:

At the final session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Saturday, May 7, 1910, it was voted that the publications of the Association be edited to conform with rules for form and style to be adopted by a committee comprising representatives of the Association and such others, State or National, public or private as might coöperate in a movement to secure greater uniformity. Other associations were to be invited to nominate representatives to the General Editing Committee, and it was specifically provided that the matter be brought to the attention of the Pharmacopœial Convention at the earliest practicable moment. In accord with such instructions we take this opportunity of presenting the subject and, with a view to expediting action thereon, offer these resolutions:

"1. That this Convention heartily approves the movement and will actively coöperate with other associations in an effort to secure greater uniformity by the adoption of general editing rules for form and style.

"2. That the Executive Committee of Revision appoint a representative on the General Editing Committee."

According to an amendment by George M. Beringer the resolutions were referred to the General Committee of Revision.

George M. Beringer moved that any association or delegate having any reports or recommendations to present, be now given the opportunity to do so, that the Secretary note and receive them, and that they be referred to the General Committee of Revision. This motion was seconded and, with the explanation from the Chair that the Secretary would present, by name, at least, the reports which he had on the table and any other reports pertinent to the subject, was agreed to. George M. Beringer moved that the reports be not printed, but referred to the General Committee of Revision. William H. Seaman offered an amendment which was passed by a vote of 31 to 21, the Chairman stating that these communications would be referred to the General Committee of Revision with instructions to abstract them for the

Proceedings. The following communications were then announced by the Secretary and referred in accordance with the previous motion.

List of reports and recommendations submitted to the United States Pharmacopœial Convention of 1910. Transmitted, by direction of the Convention, to the Chairman of the Revision Committee. (For Chairman's Abstract, see page 64.)

1. Report of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association to the Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, 1910.

Compiled from the proceedings of recent years by George M. Beringer, Herman J. Lohmann, and George H. White. A volume of 189 typewritten pages $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, with an index of 11 pages. (See Proc. New Jersey Pharm. Ass., 1901-'09).

2. Report of the Committee on United States Pharmacopœia of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1909.

52 typewritten pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. (See Proc. Am. Pharm. Ass., 1909, v. 57.)

3. Report of the Committee on United States Pharmacopœia of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1910.

58 typewritten pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. (See Proc. Am. Pharm. Ass., 1910, v. 58).

4. Patents and Trade Marks in Their Relation to Pharmacal Science and Practice.

By F. E. Stewart, M.D., 27 pages, carbon copy.

5. Reports on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

1. By the Committee of the American Medical Association.

2. By the Committee of the Section on Pathology and Physiology.

3. By the Committee of the Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. A reprint of 15 pages. (See J. Am. M. Ass., 1910).

6. Reports of the Committees of the Sections on Practice of Medicine, Ophthalmology and Stomatology and Comments thereon.

A reprint of sixteen pages. (See J. Am. M. Ass., 1909.)

7. The Coming Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia.

By Torald Sollmann.

A reprint of 11 pages from the Journal of the American Medical Association. (See J. Am. M. Ass., 1909.)

8. Report of the Committee of the Section on Dermatology of the American Medical Association.

W. A. Pusey, M. B. Hartzell, George T. Jackson.

Six pages, typewritten, 8½ x 13. (See J. Am. M. Ass., 1910).

9. Report submitted by delegates of the American Chemical Society to the Convention for Revising the United States Pharmacopœia.

Launcelot Andrews, Edward Hart, George D. Rosengarten, Delegates.

10. Resolutions of the Iowa Veterinary Association seeking representation for the Veterinary Profession in Pharmacopœial Revision.

P. Malcolm, J. W. Bunker, C. W. Anderson, Committee.

11. Recommendations of the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan.

A. B. Stevens, Secretary.

12. Criticisms of the Nomenclature of the Balsams, United States Pharmacopœia.

E. D. Brown, University of Minnesota.

The English titles to correspond with the Latin, should be Tolu Balsam, Peru Balsam, etc., instead of Balsam of Tolu.

13. Resolutions of the City of Washington Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, April 8, 1910. (See Am. Druggist, 1910).

14. Resolutions of the New York Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association. (See Am. Druggist, 1910).

15. Thirty-two General Principles submitted by the American Pharmaceutical Association. (See Proc. Am. Pharm. Ass., 1910, v. 58.)

16. Recommendations to the United States Pharmacopœial Convention by delegates from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

Otto Raubenheimer, Chairman. (See Am. Druggist, 1910.)

17. Report of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy upon the United States Pharmacopœia, April 27, 1910.

Joseph P. Remington, Clement B. Lowe, Samuel P. Sadtler, Henry Kraemer, George M. Beringer, George D. Rosengarten, Frederick W. Haussmann, J. W. England, Charles H. LaWall.

18. Resolutions of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Presented through W. A. Bastedo.

19. Resolutions of the American Therapeutic Society. N. P. Barnes, Secretary.

On motion of F. G. Wheatley the following resolutions were referred to the General Committee of Revision with a recommendation for favorable action:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention favor decreasing the number of vegetable preparations whose only valuable constituent is tannic acid.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention favor decreasing the number of preparations of some of the more important drugs, for example, iron, mercury, opium, aloes, rhubarb.

On motion of William H. Seaman the following was recommended to the General Committee of Revision for adoption:

Recommended, That the official medicine dropper have its delivery end 3 millimeters in external diameter and adapted to deliver 20 drops of distilled water to a gramme at 16 degrees C.

On motion of Leo Eliel, seconded by George M. Beringer, the following resolution was referred to the Board of Trustees with a favorable recommendation:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Board of Trustees that the royalty charged to publishers or authors for permission to use the text of the U. S. Pharmacopœia be greatly increased.

Joseph Kahn, on behalf of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, presented in some detail a series of general principles which, on motion, were referred to the General Committee of Revision.

The following recommendation, as a special heading, Pharmacodynamic Character, under the head of General Principles, was offered by H. P. Hynson and, on motion, referred to the General Committee of Revision:

Conferring upon it power to act, this Convention respectfully recommends to the General Committee of Revision that it consider the advisability and propriety of including with the descriptions of the several articles that are to be recognized in the ninth revision of the Pharmacopœia, their pharmaco-dynamic character under some one of three divisions, to wit, (a) Positive, with description; (b) negative, as nil; (c) undetermined, or in such manner as the General Committee of Revision may deem most helpful to all concerned.

A report from the Section on Dermatology of the American Medical Association was submitted by Reid Hunt and likewise referred to the General Committee of Revision.

The following recommendation coming from the American Pharmaceutical Association was presented by A. B. Lyons and,

on motion of W. L. Cliffe and George M. Beringer referred to the joint action of the Board of Trustees and the Committee of Revision.

The recommendation is the formation of a committee on drug markets; that the Committee of Revision be requested to appoint a special committee to make a thorough investigation of the quality of crude drugs in commerce, both in this country and abroad, and to coöperate with the United States Government departments in such investigations, and that this committee be instructed to endeavor to determine the proper limits as to variability due to soil and climatic conditions or improper handling, and to suggest such improvements as can be introduced in selecting and marketing such wares.

Joseph Kahn called for the financial report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and the following was presented by Chairman James H. Beal.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The chief source of income has, of course, been from the sales of the book, amounting in all to \$108,088.03. During the period of stress, 1902-1905, the Board was obliged to borrow, largely on the credit of the individual members, \$7,000. It is interesting to note that the interest on these loans, \$690.21, was more than covered by the interest received on deposits with the American Security and Trust Company, amounting to \$882.63. From authors of other text books, who desired to use the pharmacopœial text in whole or in part, there were received \$2,715.-99. Several miscellaneous items, a lost check, the return of a balance from an appropriation, and an overpayment on a voucher, amount to \$106.31. The sum total of the income amounts to \$124,491.15, of the expenditures to \$116,097.14, leaving a balance of \$8,394.01 to be turned over to our successors, as compared with the balance of \$5,698.19 received from our predecessors.

The general expenses of the Board of Trustees, amounting to \$2,-688.99, include office expenses of the Secretary, filing cases, typewriter, supplies of stationery, postage, and, in the past year or more, the salary of a clerk to the Secretary. The traveling expenses of the Board amount to \$5,166.34 which includes the expense of the joint conference between the Board and the Committee of Revision to consider the question,

referred by the Convention of 1900, of the use of the pharmacopœial text in other books: this item amounted to \$775.31. Under the head of *Honoraria et Memorabilia*, the item of \$19,506 includes with the total amount paid to the members of the Committee of Revision, the Rice and Ebert memorials and the resolutions engrossed with reference to former members of the Board; W. S. Thompson, G. W. Sloan, S. A. D. Sheppard and the first Treasurer of the Convention, W. M. Mew.

The cost of the publication has been divided into three items, separating the seventh and eighth revisions and the Spanish translation. From May, 1900, to May, 1905, the cost of printing the seventh revision amounted to \$2,476.48; from the latter date to the present, the manufacturing of the eighth revision has cost \$39,985.42, and the Spanish translation of this \$7,030.82; a second edition of 2,000 copies having recently been ordered on the recommendation of the agents.

Under the head of miscellaneous expenses are included the repayment of our loans and the cost thereof in interest, amounting to \$7,690.21, and a repayment to Blakiston of \$7,508.97, through an error in their account of sales—a number of volumes stored during the rush period of the first issue of the eighth revision having inadvertently been reported as sold. The total expenses thus charged under the account of the Board of Trustees amounts to \$92,053.23.

In this connection, I should also state that, in addition to this cash, we have additional assets of 2,000 printed copies of the Spanish translation, which have been paid for, printed, but not bound; and I believe approximately—because I can only state it approximately—about 2,000 of the regular edition, most of which have been bound in various styles of binding.

I want to explain that our contract with the agents requires them to make settlements at specified times, and in those settlements they pay for all books on hand in their possession, in a salable condition. During the rush period, when Pharmacopœias were being manufactured and sold rapidly, in making their report they omitted an invoice of a certain considerable stock of Pharmacopœias which they had in their store rooms. They reported them as sold and remitted for them. Upon the discovery of their error, they reported to the Board, and the Board, through a member, investigated the facts, and found that they did have those books on hand, so that the Board very properly gave them a check for the amount of the books which they had paid for but which had not been sold.

The general expenses of the Committee of Revision include the office expenses incident to the preparation and sending to the individual mem-

bers of the Committee of the thousands of pages of circular letters. This item totals \$6,649.88. The item of clerical expenses for the Committee amounts to \$10,605.85; the payments to experts employed in connection with the work of revision amounts to \$5,263.25; the cost of supplies for analytical and experimental work, \$1,524.93—making the total expense chargeable to the Committee of Revision \$24,043.91.

SUMMARY

Expenditures chargeable to Board of Trustees.....	\$92,053.23
Expenditures chargeable to Committee of Revision.....	\$24,043.91
Unexpended Balance.....	\$ 8,394.01
<hr/>	
Total Income.....	\$124,491.15

The books and accounts have been audited regularly each year, except for the past twelve months and they are now in the hands of the Auditing Committee.

Chairman Osborne announced that "as part of this report is still in the hands of the Auditing Committee, perhaps it would be better to wait for the report of that Committee before taking action on it."

The following report was also presented by Chairman James H. Beal:

The Board of Trustees having considered the proposed amendment to the By-Laws referred to it by the Convention, respectfully reports as follows:

"Amend the By-Laws, Chapter VIII "Of Members," by adding an additional article, to be known as Article IV, to read as follows:

"Article IV, Section 1. Every constituent body, sending delegates to the Convention, shall within the first year following the decennial meeting of the same remit to the Secretary of the Convention the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) as a contribution to the expenses of the Revision, which contribution if so paid, shall be in full of all demands during the decennium. If not paid within the first year of the decennium the contribution shall be seventy-five dollars (\$75). Bodies which are hereafter admitted to the Convention shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) as a first decennial contribution and thereafter the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), or seventy-five dollars (\$75), during each decennium, as above stated.

"Section 2. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees shall certify to the Committee on Credentials when the same shall have been appointed the names of the bodies which have paid the contribution provided for by Section 1, with the date and amounts of such payment and the Committee on Credentials shall not report the name of any such body or delegates from the same to the Convention until such certificate has been received."

A lengthy discussion ensued, in the course of which it was pointed out that the proposed amendments would impose upon the institutions and organizations represented the duty of paying a part of the expenses of revision and publication and that this would result in the exclusion of a great many institutions as well as the departments of the Federal Government. On the other hand it was claimed that the balance of \$8000 now in the treasury has been contributed by members of the Revision Committee, every one of whom has paid hundreds of dollars out of his own pocket for his expenses. In order to provide a fund immediately available, a proposition was also presented that the institutions represented make a contribution of \$25, or more, and that in consideration thereof they be entitled to a certain number of copies of the Pharmacopœia when issued. Finally the following, presented by H. P. Hynson, was unanimously adopted.

Moved as an amendment that the recommendation of the Board of Trustees be not accepted, and that the said Board be empowered to make the price of the Ninth Revision of the Pharmacopœia such a price as will meet the proper expenses of the Revision.

The Secretary read the following telegram from H. C. Wood, Sr.:

Please express to the U. S. P. Convention my deep appreciation of its sympathy, my sorrow in my inability to participate in its labors, and my strong belief that by it will be maintained the traditions of the fathers and the reputation and usefulness of the U. S. Pharmacopœia increased.

J. P. Remington presented the tabulated statistics of 117,000 prescriptions compiled by C. S. N. Hallberg and C. M. Snow, which the Chairman announced would be received and referred to the General Committee of Revision.

Eli H. Long presented the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be authorized to invite contributions from members of institutions and representatives of other bodies here represented, and that in consideration of such contributions they be authorized to grant to the contributing body a reasonable number of copies of the Pharmacopœia when published.

R. A. Hatcher offered as a substitute the following:

“Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled that the Board of Trustees require an adequate royalty on all books that are offered as substitutes for the Pharmacopœia, and that such books shall pay a royalty equal to the profit on the Pharmacopœia which they displace,” which was ruled out of order and finally, on motion, of H. P. Hynson, the whole matter of raising sufficient funds was referred to the Board of Trustees with power to act.

The following recommendation, offered by C. S. N. Hallberg was referred to the General Committee of Revision:

STERILIZATION—That a chapter on sterilization be introduced describing the proper methods for sterilizing medicaments and indicating to what preparations each method is especially applicable.

J. H. Beal, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, made the following report on the general declaration of ethical principles, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Board reports upon the general declaration of ethical principles which was referred to them for consideration yesterday, as follows:

“That the Convention endorse the general declaration of ethical principles contained in the report, and that the report be referred to the Board of Trustees and General Committee of Revision jointly, with power to include the same or a modification thereof in the preface to the Ninth Revision of the Pharmacopœia.”

E. G. Eberhardt suggested that some step should be taken to advance the sale of the Pharmacopœia by prescribing that a copy should be in every drug store. The Chairman ruled that this subject could not be considered without a motion to reconsider, which was made by A. B. Lyons and agreed to, whereupon, E. G. Eberhardt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the National and State Food and Drug Inspectors that they urge the purchase of the United States Pharmacopœia by such druggists as they may find to be without them.

H. G. Beyer presented the following recommendation, which was agreed to:

That every physician in this country should be requested by the various medical associations that he should keep in his office a Pharmacopœia.

On motion of H. M. Whelpley, the Secretary was instructed to furnish the resolutions relative to the use of the Pharmacopœia to the medical and pharmaceutical press of the country.

On motion of Wilhelm Bodemann, the Secretary was instructed to forward, on the part of the Convention, an expression of sympathy and regret to Oscar Oldberg.

At this point the Chair was assumed by the President, H. W. Wiley.

A resolution by C. S. N. Hallberg that the Convention support the passage of the bill now before Congress relating to a National Department of Health and asking that it be amended by the addition of a Bureau of Pharmacy, was, by the Chair, ruled to be out of order as it was not business for which the Convention was called.

Torald Sollmann moved that the Convention, for the guidance of the Board of Trustees, express its approval of the resolution presented by R. A. Hatcher:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled that the Board of Trustees require an equitable royalty on all books that are intended to serve as substitutes for the Pharmacopœia, and that such royalty shall be equal to the profit on the Pharmacopœias which they displace.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, an appeal was taken, a motion to table the appeal was not agreed to and, a vote being taken on the appeal, the Chair was sustained.

On motion of H. M. Whelpley, the Convention extended a hearty vote of thanks to O. T. Osborne, M. G. Motter and S. L.

Hilton in recognition of their work, in connection with the Committee on Arrangements to insure the success of the Convention.

On motion of J. P. Remington, a special vote of thanks was tendered the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for the valuable aid given the Committee of Revision, in the publication of the Digests and in other work.

On motion of C. S. N. Hallberg, as amended by J. P. Remington, the thanks of the Convention were extended for the able assistance given by the Department of Agriculture and by H. W. Wiley, in the work of the last revision. This motion was put by Vice-President Caspari and unanimously agreed to.

On motion of O. A. Wall, an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the out-going Committee of Revision in appreciation of their labors in the past decade.

On motion of J. P. Remington, an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Charles E. Dohme, retiring Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

On motion of O. A. Wall, an unanimous vote of thanks was similarly extended to the Board of Trustees.

On motion of William Jay Schieffelin, the President, with congratulations upon the splendid work done and the harmony which had prevailed, declared the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

The Report of the American Chemical Society does not dwell upon the scope of the Pharmacopœia but treats of analyses, assays, and tests of various chemical substances, the determination of physical constants by uniform methods and standards of purity. The report approves of the "Purity Rubric" of the Eighth Revision. Deterioration of chemicals is touched upon, with a limit of moisture and water of occlusion. The International Standard of Atomic Weights, O=16, is recommended for adoption. They also recommend that, in the quantitative estimation of liquids, the method given in the U. S. P., 8th,

under the strong mineral acids, be adopted as type in the next Revision and, for solids, they recommend the method used under the alkali hydroxides. The introduction of the principle of "General Tests," like the Gutzeit's Test for Arsenic and the Time Limit Tests for Heavy Metals, is approved and the principle recommended for extension in the 9th Revision. They recommend that, where a "Purity Rubric" is required, a test for determining the limit of innocuous, unavoidable impurities be always given. With regard to temperatures, they use the following language: "We favor a decided stand for the retention of the 25°C. temperature standard." Patented or proprietary products should not be recognized and synonyms should be given in the Pharmacopœia and the titles of synthetic chemical compounds shortened wherever possible.

The Report of the Committee from the American Medical Association contains the results of a request that physicians should express an opinion on the principles to be followed in revising the Pharmacopœia, especially directed towards the scope. The report deals specifically with the articles now official and indicates those which should remain and those which should be deleted.

The report contains the views of the Committee of the Section on Pathology and Physiology of the A.M.A.: on Vaccine Virus and Tetanus Antitoxin; and the report from the Committee of the Section on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

The Report of the Section on Dermatology of the A. M. A. offers, among others, the following suggestions: "Articles in the Pharmacopœia which are used externally should, we believe, indicate the strength in which they are used externally as well as their internal doses." They propose the introduction of carbonic acid, picric acid, goose grease, solution of gutta percha and chaulmoogra oil. Additional salts of mercury are recommended for introduction for use by hypodermic medication, such as benzoate, cyanide, salicylate and succinimide.

The Report from the Sections on Practice of Medicine, Ophthalmology and Stomatology of the A. M. A. contains suggestions upon additions and deletions for the Pharmacopœia. An abstract of a discussion by members of the sections and an editorial on Pharmacopœial Revision from the Journal of the American Medical Association completes this report.

The American Pharmaceutical Association presents a communication on "General Principles" to be observed in the 9th Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Many of these suggestions were accepted by the Convention.

The Reports of the Committee on the United States Pharmacopœia of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1909 and 1910 are very voluminous, containing not only the views of the A. Ph. A. Committee on general subjects but deal with suggestions in detail on the drugs, chemicals and preparations of the Pharmacopœia.

The Report on the Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia by the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association does not embrace suggestions for preparations in detail, but deals with general principles. The key note is found in the following resolution. "RESOLVED that all articles commonly included in the medicinal stock of pharmacists, and not of a proprietary nature should be recognized in the Pharmacopœia and definite standards and tests suitable for the use of the practicing pharmacist should be provided for them, in spite of the fact that their therapeutical properties may not commend them to the better informed practitioners of medicine."

Resolutions Adopted by the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The recommendations in these resolutions all point in the direction of a Pharmacopœia much reduced in size and the resolutions are devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the scope of the Pharmacopœia, only.

Recommendations Presented to the United States Pharmacopœial Convention by the American Therapeutic Society are not limited altogether to scope, but suggest: "That the 1910 Pharmacopœia give official approval to only the best of the preparations of the official galenic drugs, and not officialize the little used and useless preparations of these drugs."

Resolutions Presented by the Iowa Veterinary Association endorse one of its members as a delegate to the Convention and express the opinion that the Veterinary Association should be represented on the Board appointed to revise the United States Pharmacopœia.

Report of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association to the Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia is a bound volume of 189 typewritten pages with an index of eleven pages. It is a compilation from the Proceedings of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association of recent years. It represents much labor and will lighten the work of the Committee of Revision. An abstract is being prepared by the Chairman of the Committee of Revision which will be sent out to the Subcommittees and General Committee.

Recommendations Presented by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society recommend strict adherence to the Resolutions of the Brussels International Congress, especially as to nomenclature, strength of

preparation and normal medicine dropper. A chapter on pasteurization and sterilization in the preface, one on the preservation and storage of drugs and a list of antidotes should be included. "It is the belief of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society that *practical retail pharmacists* should be submitted to the U. S. P. Revision Committee, especially to the Sub-Committee on Galenicals, and that it should be the duty of this committee actually to prepare, try, and test these preparations, in official quantities, before their admission into the 9th Revision of the U. S. P., which book should be made the peer and the aristocrat of all the Pharmacopœias."

The Report of the Delegates of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy includes many of the suggestions found in the Report of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, all of which will be abstracted and sent to the Committee of Revision.

Recommendations Presented by the Medical Society of the State of New York. The House of Delegates of this Society suggests a smaller Pharmacopœia with a presentation of the following resolutions: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the Medical Society of the State of New York that the interests of medical science require the establishment of a Bureau of Materia Medica that shall institute disinterested investigations into the character and physiological action of new drugs.

"RESOLVED, that this Society recommends to the Decennial Convention of 1910 for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, the creation of such a Bureau, by and under its authority, that shall report annually to the Committee of Revision upon matters coming properly within the scope of its work; and that the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia publish annually a report which shall give the conclusions concerning the proposed new drugs."

Recommendations Presented by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association suggest publicity, table of antidotes and sterilization and the following resolution: "All tests and standards should be tried and verified by expert chemists; all formulas for the preparation of galenicals to be tried and verified by practical retail pharmacists before adoption."

Report of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy contains recommendations, mainly on general subjects with a list of articles for deletion and admission. The "Purity Rubric" is commended and an increase in the list of synonyms and no changes be made in the style of nomenclature. An additional *Report on Pharmacognosy* by Prof. Henry Kraemer is appended.

Recommendations from the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan request the changing of the atomic weight

values to the scale of O=16, the introduction of average and maximum doses, the description of the microscopic structure of vegetable powders, and that the names of all preparations into which a drug or preparation enters, be inserted at the end of the text applying to that drug or preparation.

The nomenclature of the United States Pharmacopœia is presented by E. D. Brown who criticises the Latin of the Pharmacopœia and desires some changes, particularly in the nomenclature of preparations made from the Balsams.

Patents and Trade Marks and their Relation to Pharmacal Science and Practice is presented by F. E. Stewart, M.D. and is a voluminous paper on this subject, containing arguments, bibliographical references and a discussion on the whole subject of patents and trade marks.

The Coming Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia consists of a paper by Dr. Torald Sollmann, suggesting changes in the formation of the Committee of Revision and advocating a larger medical influence in the same.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURES.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY, 1900, TO APRIL 30, 1901.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.
26- 7-'00	7 W. F. Roberts, Chk. Bk.....	\$20.50			
28- 8-'00	14 S. A. D. Sheppard, Com. Confer- ence.....		\$14.94		
24-10-'00	21 W. S. Thompson.....	7.84	43.14		
24-10-'00	22 A. E. Ebert.....		89.11		
24-10-'00	23 W. M. Mew.....		9.25		
24-10-'00 Pt.	24 Chas. Rice.....		5.00		
24-10-'00	25 Chas. E. Dohme.....		11.81		
24-10-'00	26 S. A. D. Sheppard.....		22.85		
24-10-'00	27 Geo. W. Sloan.....		62.00		
24-10-'00	28 M. G. Motter.....	16.00	8.00		
30-10-'00	29 W. F. Roberts, Staty & ptg.....	18.33			
12-11-'00	30 J. Baumgarten & Sons, Seal.....	3.50			
4-12-'00	31 Chas. E. Dohme, Post.....	2.25			
10-12-'00	33 J. B. Lippincott Co., Bdg.....				\$231.25
10-12-'00	34 M. G. Motter, Misc. off. exp.....	8.00			
10-12-'00	35 Perry & Son, Attys., Incorp.....	256.60			
10-12-'00	37 Chas. Rice, Treas. Bond.....	50.00			
10-12-'00	39 Smith Prem. Typewriter, rent....	6.00			
11- 2-'00	48 J. B. Lippincott, Abst. Proc.....				117.93
11- 2-'00	50 W. F. Roberts, Post cards.....	2.00			
11- 2-'00	51 H. M. Whelpley.....	10.00		\$100.00	
11- 3-'00	58 S. P. Typewriter, Rent.....	24.00			
11- 3-'00	59 Jeannette Mudd, Clerk.....	11.52			
		\$436.54	\$266.10	\$100.00	\$349.18

Total.....\$1,151.82

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY, 1900, TO APRIL 30, 1901.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
16- 6-'00	1 Chas. Rice.....		\$230.00		
22- 7-'00	2 Fuld Bros. Circ. Letters & Staty.	\$8.25			
22- 7-'00	3 J. W. Pratt Co. Ptg., env. & lists.	90.00			
12- 7-'00	4 Chas. Rice, Off. exp.....	40.59			
12- 7-'00	5 J. W. Pratt Co. Ptg. Circ. & letters	7.75			
12- 7-'00	6 M. T. Hard, Paper.....	10.65			
7- 8-'00	8 Chas. Rice, Post. & Misc.....	23.50			
7- 8-'00	9 J. W. Pratt Co. Ptg. Lists, etc....	53.00			
7- 8-'00	10 M. T. Hard, Paper.....	15.76			
7- 8-'00	11 Schieffelin & Co., Off. sup.....	14.10			
7- 8-'00	12 Hull, Grippen & Co., Off. sup....	3.50			
7- 8-'00	13 Fuld Bros. Ptg. repts.....	2.00			
10- 9-'00	15 M. T. Hard, Paper.....	11.10			
10- 9-'00	16 Chas. Rice, Off. exp.....	37.11			
21- 9-'00	17 J. W. Pratt Co. Ptg., etc.....	54.00			
21- 9-'00	18 Sharp & Dohme.....	5.92			
24-10-'00	19 J. W. Pratt Co., Pub. Stp.....	6.00			
24-10-'00	20 Hull, Grippen & Co., Pans.....	8.00			
24-10-'00 Pt.	24 Chas. Rice.....	34.95	237.00		
10-12-'00	32 M. T. Hard, Paper.....	33.49			
10-12-'00	36 J. W. Pratt Co., Ptg. Lists.....	22.00			
10-12-'00 Pt.	37 Chas. Rice.....	17.08	83.10		
10-12-'00	38 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				\$26.65
10- 1-'01	40 J. W. Pratt Co., Ptg. env.....	3.00			
10- 1-'01	41 Chas. Rice.....	20.41	127.50		
10- 1-'01	42 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				11.20
10- 1-'01	43 Stallman & Fulton, Assays.....				2.45
11- 2-'01	44 Virgil Coblenz, Post., exp. etc..	9.70			
11- 2-'01	45 Eimer & Amend, Thermometers..				20.00
11- 2-'01	46 M. T. Hard, Paper.....	16.65			
11- 2-'01	47 Kalish Pharmacy, Assays.....				11.84
11- 2-'01	49 Chas. Rice.....	25.04	88.50		
11- 3-'01	52 Emil Greiner, Lysimeters.....				12.50
11- 3-'01	53 J. B. Lippincott Co., Ptg.....	40.00			
11- 3-'01	54 A. B. Lyons, Filing book.....	2.50			
11- 3-'01	55 J. W. Pratt Co., Ptg. adv. lists..	12.50			
11- 3-'01	56 Chas. Rice.....	36.38	75.25		
11- 3-'01	57 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				57.25
10- 4-'01	60 Chas. Rice.....	32.91	88.50		
10- 4-'01	61 Dan'l Slote & Co., Filing cases..	61.60			
		\$759.44	\$929.85		\$159.35
Total.....					\$1,848.64

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1901, TO APRIL 30, 1902.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.
15- 6-'01	68 W. M. Mew, Clerk.....	\$5.00			
25- 7-'01 Pt.	78 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. & Bdg...				\$561.98
12- 8-'01	79 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. Bond.	12.50			
12- 8-'01	88 M. G. Motter, Misc. off. exp...	7.66			
14-11-'01	102 M. G. Motter.....	4.56	\$70.75		
14-11-'01	103 Jeannette Mudd, clerk.....	3.15			
14-11-'01	105 Est. W. S. Thompson, Misc. off. exp.....	10.00			
12- 1-'02	112 M. G. Motter, Post., stat., etc..	33.05			
14- 2-'02	118 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. & Bdg...				659.86
14- 2-'02	121 Wyckoff, S. & B., Typewriter..	100.00			
10- 4-'02	123 Estate Chas. Rice.....			\$1000.00	
		\$175.92	\$70.75	\$1000.00	\$1221.84
Total.....					\$2,468.51

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1901, TO APRIL 30, 1902.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER'L	EXPT.	SUP.
10- 5-'01	62 Virgil Coblentz.....	\$1.30		\$10.00	\$4.31
10- 5-'01	63 J. W. Pratt Co., Ptg.....	12.00			
10- 5-'01	64 Estate Chas. Rice.....	23.17	\$73.00		
10- 5-'01	65 Wilbur L. Scoville.....	4.35			
10- 5-'01	66 R. W. Wilcox.....	2.46			
15- 6-'01	67 Clarence Fountain.....		79.75		
15- 6-'01	69 J. P. Remington.....	108.44	26.25		
15- 6-'01	70 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				11.40
15- 6-'01	71 E. R. Squibb & Sons, Assays....				6.34
10- 7-'01	72 C. Fountain.....		15.60		
10- 7-'01	73 O. J. Griffin, Moving.....	15.95			
10- 7-'01	74 Wm. H. Hoskins Co., Off. sup ...	57.33			
10- 7-'01	75 J. B. Lippincott Co., Staty.....	43.25			
10- 7-'01	76 J. P. Remington.....	50.73	101.00		
10- 7-'01	77 Florence Yaple "Digest".....		190.00		
25- 7-'01 Pt.	78 J. B. Lippincott Co., ptg. let. hds.	30.60			
12- 8-'01	80 Amer. Can Co., Ext.....				5.85
12- 8-'01	81 A. B. Dick Co., Mimeo. supplies.	6.95			
12- 8-'01	82 A. G. Elliott & Co., Paper.....	30.60			
12- 8-'01	83 C. S. N. Hallberg, Ung.....			30.00	13.20
12- 8-'01	84 M. T. Hard, Paper.....	9.00			

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1901, TO APRIL 30, 1902

DATE		GEN'L	CLER'L	EXPT.	SUP.
12- 8-'01	85 Wm. H. Hoskins, Office supplies .	\$4.65			
12- 8-'01	86 Henry Kraemer.....	20.03			
12- 8-'01	87 J. B. Lippincott, Env. & ptg.	30.00			
12- 8-'01	89 J. P. Remington.....	35.29	\$85.00		\$13.03
12- 8-'01	90 S. P. Sadtler.....	2.25			
12- 8-'01	91 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				47.07
12- 8-'01	92 Smith, Kline & F. Co., Ext.....				51.27
12- 8-'01	93 E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ext.....				54.30
12- 8-'01	94 Henry Troemner, (Wgts) ext.....				3.60
12- 8-'01	95 Wickersham Ptg. Co., Lists, ele- ments.....	95.25			
11- 9-'01	96 Henry Kraemer.....	1.65	35.00	\$60.00	
11- 9-'01	97 J. P. Remington.....	55.63	85.00		6.80
11- 9-'01	98 Smith, Kline & F. Co., Ext.....				22.35
11- 9-'01	99 E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ext.....				19.87
14-11-'01	100 P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Books..	10.13			
14-11-'01	101 C. S. N. Hallberg, Ung.....	4.50		40.00	1.40
14-11-'01	104 J. P. Remington.....	89.73	65.00		
14-11-'01	106 E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ext.....				15.90
22-11-'01	107 P. Blakiston's Son & Co., B.Ph..	3.84			
22-11-'01	108 C. Lewis Diehl, Filing cases.....	8.80			
22-11-'01	109 Fred'k. Diehl, Filing cases.....	42.55			
22-11-'01	110 J. P. Remington.....	49.12	75.00		
13- 1-'02	111 V. Coblenz.....			50.00	
13- 1-'02	113 J. P. Remington.....	36.14	45.00		
17- 1-'02	114 J. B. Lippincott Paper & ptg.	8.75			
17- 1-'02	115 J. P. Remington.....	38.04	75.00		
17- 1-'02	116 Wickersham Ptg. Co., Digest III..	312.34			
17- 1-'02	117 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				10.90
14- 2-'02	119 J. P. Remington.....	65.11	60.00		
14- 2-'02	120 Smith, Kline & F. Co., Ext.....				12.98
10- 3-'02	122 V. Coblenz.....			50.00	
10- 4-'02	124 Edw. Kremers Bibl. Arom. Waters	35.00			
		\$1344.93	\$1010.60	\$240.00	\$300.57
Total.....					\$2,896.10

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1902, TO APRIL 30, 1903.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	
23- 5-'02	125 C. H. Kimmig (Thompson mem.)			\$35.00		
16- 6-'02	131 W. M. Mew, Clerk	\$5.00				
16- 6-'02	133 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. bond	25.00				
18- 7-'02	134 J. H. Beal, Longport conference		\$20.00			
18- 7-'02	138 J. B. Lippincott, Bdg				\$47.50	
18- 7-'02	142 S. A. D. Sheppard, Longport Con.		27.60			
15- 8-'02	145 M. G. Motter, Longport misc	5.65	13.65			
15- 9-'02	151 Yawman & Erbe, Filing cases	33.55				
14-11-'02	155 W. F. Roberts, Staty	32.00				
14-11-'02	156 Chas. E. Dohme, (Phila.)		9.00			
14-11-'02	157 J. H. Beal		24.00			
14-11-'02	158 A. E. Ebert, (Phila.)	1.73	68.00			
14-11-'02	159 S. A. D. Sheppard, (Phila.)		24.44			
14-11-'02	160 Geo. W. Sloan, (Phila.)		37.58			Ck.
14-11-'02	161 M. G. Motter, (Phila.)		24.00			lost
14-11-'02	162 C. Lewis Diehl, (Phila.)		51.56			see 194
14-11-'02	163 R. W. Wilcox, (Phila.)		7.00			
14-11-'02	164 A. R. L. Dohme, (Phila.)		9.50			
14-11-'02	165 Jno. J. Abel, (Phila.)		7.90			
14-11-'02	166 Chas. Caspari, Jr., (Phila.)		9.24			
14-11-'02	167 V. Coblenz, (Phila.)		9.00			
14-11-'02	168 Jas. M. Good, (Phila.)		32.60			
14-11-'02	169 Walter S. Haines, (Phila.)		59.00			
14-11-'02	170 C. S. N. Hallberg, (Phila.)		59.00			
14-11-'02	171 Edw. Kremers, (Phila.)		65.00			
14-11-'02	172 A. B. Lyons, (Phila.)		28.00			
14-11-'02	173 Geo. F. Payne, (Phila.)		47.92			
14-11-'02	174 H. H. Rusby, (Phila.)		11.37			
14-11-'02	175 Saml. P. Sadtler, (Phila.)		1.25			
14-11-'02	176 L. E. Sayre, (Phila.)		57.25			
14-11-'02	177 W. L. Scoville, (Phila.)		24.44			
14-11-'02	178 A. B. Stevens, (Phila.)		27.48			
14-11-'02	179 Edw. H. Squibb, (Phila.)		11.25			
15-12-'02	180 J. P. Remington, U. L. Dinner		67.80			
15-12-'02	181 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. Bond	\$12.50				
15-12-'02	182 J. B. Lippincott, Bdg			\$208.25		
15-12-'02	185 M. G. Motter, Secy	14.10		\$10.00		Mew
3- 3-'03	194 Geo. W. Sloan, (Phila.) Dupl.		37.58			see 160
13- 2-'03	195 J. H. Beal, (Phila.)		38.92			
13- 2-'03	196 Chas. E. Dohme, (Phila.)	1.75	13.50			
13- 2-'03	197 A. E. Ebert, (Phila.)	.50	69.00			
13- 2-'03	198 S. A. D. Sheppard, (Phila.)		31.25			
13- 2-'02	199 M. G. Motter, Secty. (Phila.)	1.35	11.00			(U.S.P.
13- 2-'03	201 J. B. Lippincott Bdg. & ship	48.10				Comp.
13- 2-'03	212 S. A. D. Sheppard, misc. exp	6.03				VII)
4- 4-'03	216 South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Note					41.67
		\$187.26 \$1036.08 \$45.00 \$255.75 \$41.67				
Total		\$1,565.76				

COMMITTEE OF REVISION, MAY 1, 1902, TO APRIL 30, 1903.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
23- 5-'02	126 J. P. Remington.....	\$100.77	\$135.00		
23- 5-'02	127 Smith, Kline & F. Co., ext.....				\$13.42
23- 5-'02	128 Wickersham Ptg. Co., Post., Ext.	32.25			
16- 6-'02	129 V. Coblenz.....	2.00		\$77.60	15.03
16- 6-'02	130 Gordon L. Curry, Arom. sps & wtr			15.00	
16- 6-'02	132 J. P. Remington.....	61.95	70.00		
18- 7-'02	135 Geo. M. Beringer, Sub. 11.....				13.57
18- 7-'02	136 Cupples Env. Co., Env.....	68.39			
18- 7-'02	137 A. G. Elliot & Co., Paper.....	34.60			
18- 7-'02	139 J. P. Remington.....	68.75	130.00		
18- 7-'02	140 H. H. Rusby, Trav. & Misc.....	22.00			
18- 7-'02	141 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....	1.70			190.75
15- 8-'02	143 Walter S. Haines.....	10.30		36.30	
15- 8-'02	144 Henry Kraemer, Sub. 8.....	10.00	45.00		
15- 8-'02	146 J. P. Remington.....	40.91	70.00		
15- 8-'02	147 Sharp & Dohme, Sub. 3, 5, 6, as-says.....				177.33
15- 8-'02	148 Smith, Kline & F. Co., Sub 8, 11.				25.71
15- 9-'02	149 V. Coblenz.....	3.75		60.00	2.46
15- 9-'02	150 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....	5.40	25.00		28.20
14-11-'02	152 V. Coblenz.....	11.25	5.30	195.00	14.26
14-11-'02	153 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. & staty...	33.50			
14-11-'02	154 J. P. Remington.....	104.43	225.00		2.17
15-12-'02	183 V. Coblenz.....			60.00	
15-12-'02	184 Edw. Kremers, Reprint vol., oils.	23.00			
15-12-'02	186 J. P. Remington.....	25.38	85.00		
15-12-'02	187 S. P. Sadtler.....	2.50			
15-12-'02	188 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				19.50
14- 1-'03	189 V. Coblenz.....	3.90		60.00	4.63
14- 1-'03	190 John Marshall.....	2.15			8.24
14- 1-'03	191 J. P. Remington.....	28.92	85.00		.79
14- 1-'03	192 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				2.00
14- 1-'03	193 C. E. Stechert, Books.....	11.31			
13- 2-'03	200 Wm. H. Hoskins, Off. supplies...	48.65			
13- 2-'03	202 J. P. Remington.....	31.59	90.00		
13- 2-'03	203 S. P. Sadtler.....	1.50		50.00	11.59
13- 2-'03	204 Sharp & Dohme, Assays				22.90
13- 2-'03	205 G. E. Stechert, Ph. Gr. Russ. Ser.	12.43			
25- 2-'03	206 P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Bks...	3.83			
16- 3-'03	207 V. Coblenz.....			120.00	2.38
16- 3-'03	208 A. G. Elliot & Co., Paper.....	45.95			
16- 3-'03	209 J. Goldberg, Book case.....	20.00			
16- 3-'03	210 John Marshall.....			40.00	

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1902, TO APRIL 30, 1903.

DATE.		GEN'L.	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
16- 3-'03	211 J. P. Remington.....	\$28.41	\$90.00		
16- 3-'03	212 S. P. Sadtler.....	1.00		\$50.00	
16- 3-'03	214 Smith, Kline & F. Co.....				\$10.42
16- 3-'03	215 G. E. Stechert, Book.....	6.73			
14- 4-'03	217 V. Coblenz.....	3.10		60.00	
14- 4-'03	218 Wm. H. Hoskins Co., Off. sup....	27.65			
14- 4-'03	219 John Marshall.....	.22			5.73
14- 4-'03	220 J. P. Remington.....	34.34	90.00		
		\$974.51	\$1145.30	\$823.90	\$571.08
Total.....					\$3,514.79

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1903, TO APRIL 30, 1904.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	
24- 6-'03	222 Chas. E. Dohme, (Phila.)..		\$17.00			
24- 6-'03	223 A. E. Ebert, Sloan fun. (Phila.)	\$20.20	73.00			
24- 6-'03 Pt.	224 J. B. Lippincott, Bdg. pro- posals.....	34.85			\$53.58	
24- 6-'03	226 M. G. Motter, Secy., Phila.		14.70			
24- 6-'03	227 Nixon Jones Ptg. Co., Env. H. M. W.....	6.60				
24- 6-'03	229 S. A. D. Sheppard, Phila...		26.10			
24- 6-'03	231 H. M. Whelpley, Phila.....		69.75			
24- 6-'03	232 South End Nat. Bk., Int. on note.....					\$31.25
20- 7-'03	233 J. H. Beal, Phila.....		39.64			
20- 7-'03	234 Chas. E. Dohme.....	2.05	\$10.00			
20- 7-'03	235 J. B. Lippincott.....				125.00	
20- 7-'03	236 M. G. Motter, Secy., Phila.	2.66	8.60			
20- 7-'03	237 H. C. Wood, Phila.....		24.00			
22- 7-'03	238 S. A. D. Sheppard (Rice memorial).....			\$250.00		
22- 7-'03	239 H. M. Whelpley, Phila. & Rice. Mem.....		84.00			
22- 7-'03	240 Chas. E. Dohme, Phila.....		6.00			
22- 7-'03	241 A. H. Kelly, Typewriting...	4.00				
8- 8-'03	242 A. E. Ebert, Phila. & Rice Mem.....	.55	83.00			
8- 8-'03	243 Nixon Jones Ptg. Co., H. M. W. Lt. hd.	11.50				

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1903, TO APRIL 30, 1904.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	
8- 8-'03Pt.	244J. P. Remington, Phila. & Rice mem.....		31.20			
22- 9-'03	245J. H. Beal, Mackinac.....		30.00			
22- 9-'03	248Kimmig Studio, Mew Mem.			35.00		
5-10-'03	251South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Note.....					\$31.25
16-10-'03	253Chas. E. Dohme, Mackinac		58.20			
16-10-'03	254A. E. Ebert, Mackinac.....		28.65			
16-10-'03	256M. G. Motter, Secy., Mack- inac.....		90.65			
16-10-'03Pt.	257J. P. Remington, Mackinac		87.50			
16-10-'03	260S. A. D. Sheppard, Mack- inac.....		31.25			
16-10-'03	261H. M. Whelpley, Mackinac.		38.25			
13-11-'03	262Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. Bond.....	25.00				
13-11-'03	264J. B. Lippincott, Bdg.....				140.25	
13-11-'03	266W. F. Roberts, Ptg. & Staty	15.50				
13-11-'03	268Yawman & Erbe, Filing cases	41.98				
11-12-'03	271Kimmig Studio, Sloan Mem.			35.00		
4- 1-'04	276South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Loan.....					33.68
2- 4-'04	284South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Loan.....					31.25
13- 4-'04	287M. G. Motter, Secy. Clerk & Misc.....	12.15				
		\$177.04	\$851.49	\$320.00	\$318.83	\$127.43
Total					\$1,749.79	

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1903, TO APRIL 30, 1904.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
24- 6-'03	221V. Coblentz.....	\$21.35		\$120.00	\$12.69
24- 6-'03Pt.	224J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. Lists, &...	62.00			
24- 6-'03	225Wm. Mann, Scrap books.....	71.20			
24- 6-'03	228J. P. Remington.....	84.85	\$225.00		
24- 6-'03	230Smith, Kline & F. Co., Ext.....				9.04
8- 8-'03Pt.	244J. P. Remington.....	66.91	250.00		
22- 9-'03	246V. Coblentz.....			120.00	

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1903, TO APRIL 30, 1904.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
22- 9-'03	247 Wm. H. Hoskins, Office supplies, etc.....	83.44*			
22- 9-'03	249 J. P. Remington.....	24.40	100.00		
22- 9-'03	250 S. P. Sadtler.....	1.75		50.00	9.65
16-10-'03	252 V. Coblenz.....			145.00	12.96
16-10-'03	255 H. A. Hare.....			30.00	
16-10-'03	Pt. 257 J. P. Remington.....	45.82	100.00		
16-10-'03	258 S. P. Sadtler.....	1.00		50.00	3.50
16-10-'03	259 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....	.99			17.37
13-11-'03	263 V. Coblenz.....			85.00	
13-11-'03	265 J. P. Remington.....	20.89†	88.00	36.00	
13-11-'03	267 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				12.96
11-12-'03	269 P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Bk....	4.50			
11-12-'03	270 V. Coblenz.....	10.62		60.00	1.09
11-12-'03	272 Henry Kraemer.....	8.45	18.75		
11-12-'03	273 J. P. Remington.....	24.96	120.00		3.95
11-12-'03	274 S. P. Sadtler.....	6.10		50.00	
11-12-'03	275 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				7.73
28 1-'04	277 V. Coblenz.....			60.00	
28- 1-'04	278 A. G. Elliot & Co., Paper.....	28.50			
28- 1-'04	279 Wm. H. Hoskins Co., Off. supplies.	74.16			
28- 1-'04	280 J. P. Remington.....	25.77	125.00		
20- 2-'04	281 V. Coblenz.....	1.25		60.00	.90
20- 2-'04	282 Germania Pub. Co. Rpts. vol. oils	19.55			
20- 2-'04	283 J. P. Remington.....	24.96	125.00		
13- 4-'04	285 V. Coblenz.....	4.00		120.00	1.30
13- 4-'04	286 Chas. H. LaWall.....	.35		48.50	2.40
13- 4-'04	288 J. P. Remington.....	54.68	201.00		
13- 4-'04	289 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				4.00
		\$780.70	\$1352.75	\$1034.50	\$99.54

Total \$3,267.49

*Error See Number 265.

†See Number 247 Overcharge of \$8.25 Deducted.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1904, TO APRIL 30, 1905.

DATE			GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	PUB.	
18- 5-'04 Pt.	291	J. B. Lippincott, Staty. (Wood)	\$9.30			
18- 5-'04	294	J. H. Beal, Atlantic City.....		\$40.52		
18- 5-'04	295	Chas. E. Dohme, Atlantic City..	.80	18.00		
18- 5-'04	296	A. E. Ebert, Atlantic City.....	.50	78.00		
18- 5-'04	297	S. A. D. Sheppard, Atlantic City.		2.00		
18- 5-'04	298	H. M. Whelpley, Atlantic City...		71.40		
18- 5-'04	299	H. G. Wood, Atlantic City.....		9.00		
18- 5-'04	300	M. G. Motter, Secy., Atlantic City	2.15	25.75		
17- 6-'04	305	W. F. Roberts, Env.....	19.75			
17- 6-'04	307	South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Note				\$31.25
8- 8-'04 Pt.	313	J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. & Bdg...			\$100.50	
11-10-'04	322	South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Note				31.25
8-11-'04	323	J. H. Beal, Longport.....		40.00		
8-11-'04	330	Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. bond	25.00			
10-12-'04	331	E. Clinton Rhodes, Atty.....	10.00			
10-12-'04	333	Chas. E. Dohme.....	.50	9.30		
10-12-'04	334	M. G. Motter, Secy., Misc. Off. Ex.....	11.10			
14- 1-'05	347	J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. & Bdg.....			230.38	
14- 1-'05	349	South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Note				31.25
14- 1-'05	350	Chas. E. Dohme, Phila.....		5.00		
11- 2-'05	353	W. F. Roberts, Stat'y.....	8.00			
1- 4-'05	357	South End Nat. Bk., Int. on Note.....				31.25
			\$87.10	\$298.97	\$330.88	\$125.00
Total.....						\$841.95

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1904 TO APRIL 30, 1905.

DATE			GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
18-5-'04	290	V. Coblentz.....			\$60.00	\$9.25
18-5-'04 Pt.	291	J. B. Lippincott, Envelopes....	\$3.25			
18-5-'04	292	J. P. Remington.....	50.93	\$108.00		
18-5-'04	293	S. P. Sadtler.....	2.00		50.00	3.35
17-6-'04	301	V. Coblentz.....	3.60		60.00	1.01
17-6-'04	302	A. G. Elliot & Co., Paper.....	20.80			
17-6-'04	303	Wm. H. Hoskins, Office supplies	57.90			
17-6-'04	304	J. P. Remington.....	79.54	125.00		3.40
5-7-'04	306	V. Coblentz.....	5.00		60.00	.27
14-7-'04	308	J. P. Remington.....	39.60	125.00		

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1904 TO APRIL 30, 1905.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT	SUP.
8-8-'04	309 I. W. Brandel.....			\$50.00	
8-8-'04	310 V. Coblenz.....			60.00	
8-8-'04	311 A. G. Elliot & Co., Paper.....	\$18.37			
8-8-'04	312 Edw. Kremers.....	25.00			
8-8-'04 Pt.	313 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. Lists.....	18.50			
8-8-'04	314 J. P. Remington.....	61.24	\$125.00		
8-8-'04	315 S. P. Sadtler.....	4.25			\$8.30
11-10-'04	316 I. W. Brandel.....			50.00	
11-10-'04	317 V. Coblenz.....	4.24		60.00	
11-10-'04	318 Germania Pub. Co., Rpts.....	7.25			
11-10-'04	319 Henry Kraemer.....	7.25	30.00		
11-10-'04	320 J. P. Remington.....	55.17	150.00		
11-10-'04	321 Smith, Kline & F. Co., Ext.....				14.28
8-11-'04	324 P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Allen's Anal.....	20.50			
8-11-'04	325 V. Coblenz.....	13.53		120.00	10.92
8-11-'04	326 C. Lewis Diehl.....		31.30	10.00	
8-11-'04	327 A. G. Elliott & Co., paper.....	19.67			
8-11-'04	328 J. P. Remington.....	110.03	300.00		
8-11-'04	329 S. P. Sadtler.....	8.01		25.00	
10-12-'04	332 V. Coblenz.....	1.20		60.00	.60
10-12-'04	335 J. P. Remington.....	36.13	150.00		.27
10-12-'04	336 S. P. Sadtler.....	1.00		25.00	3.30
10-12-'04	337 Sharp & Dohme, Assays.....				1.95
10-12-'04	338 A. R. L. Dohme Trav. ex. Long- port.....	10.30			
10-12-'04	339 W. S. Haines, Trav. ex., Long- port.....	81.40			
10-12-'04	340 Edw. Kremers, Trav. ex., Long- port.....	72.64			
10-12-'04	341 A. B. Lyons, Trav. ex., Long- port.....	36.00			
10-12-'04	342 John Marshall, Trav. ex., Long- port.....	1.95			
10-12-'04	343 Oscar Oldberg, Trav. ex., Long- port.....	60.00			
10-12-'04	344 Geo. F. Payne, Trav. ex., Long- port.....	62.37			
10-12-'04	345 E. H. Squibb, Trav. ex., Longport	6.20			
14- 1-'05	346 V. Coblenz.....	2.20		60.00	.85
14- 1-'05	348 J. P. Remington.....	26.10	150.00		
11- 2-'05	351 V. Coblenz.....	1.41		60.00	
11- 2-'05	352 J. P. Remington.....	19.73	125.00		
23- 3-'05	354 V. Coblenz.....	1.60		60.00	20.51

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—CONTINUED MAY 1, 1904, TO APRIL 30, 1905

DATE.		GEN'L.	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
23- 3-'05	355 J. P. Remington.....	\$40.97	\$125.00		
23- 3-'05	356 Smith, Kline & F. Co., Ext....				\$12.93
14- 4-'05	358 V. Coblentz.....	.80		\$60.00	
14- 4-'05	359 Wm. H. Hoskins, Off. supplies..	16.14			
14- 4-'05	360 Joseph P. Remington.....	20.85	125.00		
		\$1134.62	\$1669.30	\$930.00	\$91.19
Total					\$3,825.11

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 30, 1906

DATE.		GEN'L.	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.
8- 6-'05	363 J. H. Beal, (Phila.).....	\$4.62	\$35.50		
8- 6-'05	364 A. E. Ebert, (Phila.)....		70.00		
8- 6-'05	365 M. G. Motter, (Phila.).				
	Clk. and Misc.....	17.45	14.00		
8- 6-'05	366 Nixon Jones, env. H. M.				
	W.....	12.00			
8- 6-'05 Pt.	367 J. P. Remington, (Phila.)		16.15		
8- 6-'05	368 H. M. Whelpley, (Phila.)		69.50		
8- 6-'05	369 H. C. Wood, Washing-				
	ton.....		8.00		
17- 7-'05	370 South End Nat. Bk., Int.				
	on note.....				\$31.25
14- 9-'05	374 J. B. Lippincott, U. S.				
	P. VIII.....			\$14,880.60	
18- 9-'05	378 J. B. Lippincott, Shp.				
	comps.....	18.75			
26- 9-'05	382 South End Nat. Bk., Int.				
	and Note Boston.....				2531.25
26- 9-'05	383 Farmers & Prod. Nat Bk.,				
	Scio, Int. note.....				2772.50
26- 9-'05	384 J. B. Lippincott, Int.				
	Note.....				2061.11
13-11-'05	386 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas.				
	bond.....	25.00			
13-11-'05	391 J. B. Lippincott, U. S.				
	P. VIII, 4th ed.....			4217.16	
13-11-'05	393 M. G. Motter, Sec'y ...	20.30			
13-11-'05	396 W. F. Roberts, env.....	18.00			
13-11-'05	398 H. C. Wood, Trav. Exp.	9.25			

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 30, 1906

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.
18-11-'05	399 Jno. J. Abel.....			\$200	
18-11-'05	400 Chas. Caspari, Jr.....			200	
18-11-'05	401 V. Coblentz.....			200	
18-11-'05	402 N. S. Davis.....			200	
18-11-'05	403 C. Lewis Diehl.....			200	
18-11-'05	404 A. R. L. Dohme.....			200	
18-11-'05	405 Jas. M. Good.....			200	
18-11-'05	406 W. G. Gregory.....			200	
18-11-'05	407 Walter S. Haines.....			200	
18-11-'05	408 C. S. N. Hallberg.....			200	
18-11-'05	409 Hobart A. Hare.....			200	
18-11-'05	410 Henry Kraemer.....			200	
18-11-'05	411 Edw. Kremers.....			200	
18-11-'05	412 A. B. Lyons.....			200	
18-11-'09	413 John Marshall.....			200	
18-11-'05	414 Oscar Oldberg.....			200	
18-11-'05	415 George F. Payne.....			200	
18-11-'05	416 H. H. Rusby.....			200	
18-11-'05	417 S. P. Sadtler.....			200	
18-11-'05	418 L. E. Sayre.....			200	
18-11-'05	419 W. L. Scoville.....			200	
18-11-'05	420 Edw. H. Squibb.....			200	
19-11-'05	421 A. B. Stevens.....			200	
18-11-'05	422 R. W. Wilcox.....			200	
18-11-'05	423 H. C. Wood.....			200	
18-1q-'05	424 G. Wythe Cook, Treas..			200	
18-11-'05	425 M. G. Motter, Sec'y....			500	
20-12-'05	426 J. H. Beal, Pittsburgh..		\$33.00		
20-12-'05	427 Chas. E. Dohme, Pitts- burgh		29.00		
20-12-'05	430 M. G. Motter, Sec't Pittsburgh.....		29.35		
20-12-'05 Pt	432 J. P. Remington, Pittsburgh.....		24.00		
20-12-'05	433 S. A. D. Sheppard, Pitts- burgh.....		49.78		
20-12-'08	434 Chas. E. Dohme, Post. and Exp.....	\$4.02			
18- 1-'06	435 A. E. Ebert, Pittsburgh		44.25		
22- 1-'06	439 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. and Bdg.....				\$7195.52 290.00
13- 2-'06	440 J. B. Lippincott, Bdg..				
13- 2-'06	441 J. P. Remington.....			5000.00	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 30, 1906

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	
12-4-'06	442 P. Blakiston's Son & Co.	\$15.90				
12-4-'06	443 M. G. Motter, Sec't off..	16.35				
12-4-'06	444 H. M. Whelpley, Pitts- burgh.....		\$37.50			
12-4-'06	445 J. B. Lippincott, 5th Ed.				\$2710.00	
		\$161.64	\$460.03	\$10700.00	\$29293.28	\$7396.11
Total.....						\$48011.06

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 30, 1906.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
8- 5-'05	361 V. Coblenz.....	\$ 0.77		\$60.00	\$1.18
8- 5-'05	362 J. P. Remington.....	20.38	\$155.00		
8- 6-'05 Pt.	367 J. P. Remington.....	38.52	150.00		
17- 7-'05	371 J. P. Remington.....	37.08	75.00		
17- 7-'05	372 S. P. Sadtler.....	2.50			
14- 9-'05	373 Wm. H. Hoskins, Labels, off. sup.....	42.84			
14- 9-'05	375 J. P. Remington.....	27.52	75.00		
18- 9-'05	376 Wm. H. Hoskins, Labels	8.00			
18- 9-'05	377 Henry Kraemer.....	4.00	38.25		
18- 9-'05	379 N. S. P. Eng. Co., Embossed stat'y.....	41.37			
18- 9-'05	380 J. P. Remington.....	26.09	75.00		
18- 9-'05	381 E. H. Squibb, Post and env. 5 yrs.	18.30			
26- 9-'05	385 Clemens Kleber.....			50.00	
13-11-'05	387 C. Lewis Diehl.....	11.30		30.00	20.00
13-11-'05	388 Wm. H. Hoskins, Labels, etc....	14.93			
13-11-'05	389 Chas. H. LaWall.....			27.00	
13-11-'0	390 H. J. LaWall			75.00	
13-11-'0 ⁵	392 John Marshall, Post.....	1.03			
13-11-'05	394 N. S. P. Eng. Co., Embossed env.	6.25			
13-11-'05	395 J. P. Remington.....	61.29	150.00		
13-11-'05	397 R. W. Wilcox, Post.....	4.16			
20-12-'05	428 Herman Englehardt.....			100.00	
20-12-'05	429 Wm. Hoskins, Labels.....	14.75			
20-12-'05	431 Geo. F. Payne.....	17.52			
20-12-'05 Pt.	432 J. P. Remington.....	10.12	75.00		
18- 1-'06	436 H. A. Hare, Post.....	15.00			
18- 1-'06	437 J. P. Remington.....	4.08	75.00		

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1905, TO APRIL 30, 1906.

DATE.		GEN'L.	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
18- 1-'06	438 S. P. Sadtler.....	\$2.00		\$15.00	\$0.30
16- 4-'06	446 J. P. Remington.....	45.52			
16- 4-'06	447 A. B. Stevens.....	12.18	\$14.80	65.00	
		\$487.50	\$883.05	\$422.00	\$21.48
Total.....					\$1,814.03

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1906, TO APRIL 30, 1907.

DATE.		GEN'L.	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.
1- 5-'06	448 V. Coblentz.....			\$800.00	
1- 5-'06	449 A. R. L. Dohme.....			800.00	
1- 5-'06	450 S. P. Sadtler.....			800.00	
1- 5-'06	451 A. B. Lyons.....			800.00	
1- 5-'06	452 Chas. Caspari, Jr.....			400.00	
1- 5-'06	453 C. Lewis Diehl.....			400.00	
1- 5-'06	454 C. S. N. Hallberg.....			400.00	
1- 5-'06	455 Henry Kraemer.....			400.00	
1- 5-'06	456 E. H. Squibb.....			400.00	
1- 5-'06	457 Walter S. Haines.....			200.00	
1- 5-'06	458 Edw. Kremers.....			200.00	
1- 5-'06	459 Henry H. Rusby.....			200.00	
1- 5-'06	460 Wilbur L. Scoville.....			200.00	
1- 5-'06	461 A. B. Stevens.....			200.00	
26- 5-'06	462 Edw. Kremers, Exhibit A. M. A..	150.00*			
31- 5-'06	463 C. S. N. Hallberg, Ed. Ad. in Bull.	100.00			
14- 7-'06	464 J. H. Beal, Washington.....		32.00		
14- 7-'06	465 W. F. Roberts, Staty. & ptg.....	23.00			
14- 7-'06	466 S. A. D. Sheppard, Washington .		21.60		
14- 7-'06	467 H. M. Whelpley, Washington		70.00		
6- 8-'06	468 Chas. E. Dohme, Wash. & Phila..	1.50	11.50		
6- 8-'06	469 P. Blackiston's & Co., Overpay .				7508.97
3-11-'06	470 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. bond ...	25.00			
3-11-'06	471 P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Post...	3.63			
31-12-'06	472 P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Post...	1.32			
31-12-'06	473 Chas. E. Dohme, Post exp. & Phila.....	1.61	8.40		
31-12-'06	474 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. & bdg.....				2572.00
31-12-'06	475 M. G. Motter, Secy., Wash. & Phila.....	4.30	33.90		

* Returned \$55.93 balance.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1906, TO APRIL 30, 1907.

DATE.		GEN'L.	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.
31-12-'06	476 H. M. Whelpley, Phila. & Ebert Funeral.....		110.00		
16- 2-'07	477 J. H. Beal, Phila. & Ebert Funeral		37.50		
16- 2-'07	480 E. Clinton Rhoads, Atty.....	\$50.00			
16- 2-'07	481 W. F. Roberts, Ptg. & Staty.....	30.95			
16- 2-'07	483 S. A. D. Sheppard, Rice Mem. & Phila.....	5.50	21.85		
		\$396.81	\$346.75	\$6200.00	\$2572.00
Total.....					\$17,024.53

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1906, TO APRIL 30, 1907.

DATE.		GEN'L.	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
16- 2-'07	478 W. Walter Dye, Stenog.....		\$20.00		
16- 2-'07	479 Wm. H. Hoskins, Off. sup.....	\$17.90			
16- 2-'07	482 S. P. Sadtler.....	1.20		\$52.00	
5- 4-'07	484 V. Coblenz.....	28.50		170.00	
5- 4-'07	485 Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Paper....	10.00			
		\$57.60	\$20.00	\$222.00	
Total.....					\$299.60

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1907, TO APRIL 30, 1908.

DATE.		GEN'L.	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	SPANISH
14-6-'07	486 J. H. Beal, St. Louis....		\$40.25			
14-6-'07	488 Chas. E. Dohme, St. Louis.....		78.00			
1-7-'07	492 M. G. Motter, Sec'y....			\$500.00		
30-8-'07	493 J. G. Diaz, Translator..					\$1500.00
30-8-'07	494 C. S. N. Hallberg, Ed. Bull.....	\$300.00				
9-11-'07	495 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. bond.....	25.00				

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1907, TO APRIL 30, 1908.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	SPANISH
9-11-'07	496 J. H. Beal, New York.		\$41.00			
9-11-'07	497 R. Beresford, Env.....	\$13.24				
9-11-'07	498 F. W. Meissner, St. L. & N. Y.....		95.00			
9-11-'07	499 S. A. D. Sheppard, N. Y.		21.50			
27-11-'07	500 J. B. Lippincott, Ptg. and Bdg.....				\$2708.89	
14-12-'07	501 P. Blakiston's Son & & Co., Post.....	14.14				
14-12-'07	502 Chas. E. Dohme, (Phila.)	0.50	5.60			
26-12-'07	503 H. W. Brown Co., Ins. on plates.....	22.80				
6-1-'08	504 G. P. Engelhard Co., Ebert port.....			134.00		
6-1-'08	505 H. M. Whelpley, N. Y..		67.75			
6-1-'08	506 M. G. Motter, Sec'y...			500.00		
20-2-'08	508 J. B. Lippincott, Cor. & and Wrap.....				\$10.75	\$16.50
		\$375.68	\$349.10	\$1134.00	\$2719.64	\$1516.50
Total.....						\$6,094.92

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1907, TO APRIL 30, 1908

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP- PLIES
14- 6-'07	487 V. Coblentz.....	\$19.50		\$133.35	
14- 6-'07	489 Joseph P. Remington, Trav., etc.	262.88	\$1080.00		
14- 6-'07	490 S. P. Sadtler.....			60.00	
14- 6-'07	491 Wilkinson Bro. and Co., paper.	14.89			
20- 2-'08	507 V. Coblentz.....	5.50		100.00	
24- 2-'08	509 V. Coblentz.....	1.05		50.00	17.20
24- 2-'08	510 Gilpin, Langdon and Co., Ext...				16.51
24- 2-'08	511 E. F. Greatland, Index Books...	62.00			
24- 2-'08	512 Wm. H. Hoskins, off. supplies...	20.48			
24- 2-'08	513 J. P. Remington, Trav., Etc.....	114.44	700.00		
		\$500.74	\$1780.00	\$343.35	\$33.71
Total.....					\$2,657.80

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1908, TO APRIL 30, 1909.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	PUB.	SPANISH
26-5-'08	514 P. Blakiston, exp. comps.....	\$1.28			
26-5-'08 Pt.	517 M. de Pablo, proof reader.....				\$75.00
23-6-'08	519 J. H. Beal, Bost.....		\$65.10		
23-6-'08	520 Chas. E. Dohme Bost.....		54.75		
23-6-'08	521 M. G. Motter, Secty., Bost.....	2.40	49.65		
23-6-'08 Pt.	522 J. P. Remington, Bost.....		45.10		
23-6-'08	523 S. A. D. Sheppard, Bost.....		22.50		
23-6-'08	524 H. M. Whelpley, Bost.....		88.75		
30-6-'08	525 J. B. Lippincott "G".....			\$1384.00	
17-9-'08	527 P. Blakiston, post and Exp. comp.	1.00			
17-9-'08	532 F. W. Meissner, Bost.....		75.00		
11-11-'08	534 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. bond...	25.00			
11-11-'08	536 W. F. Roberts, Ptg. circ. env....	15.00			
14-12-'08	537 J. H. Beal, post and exp.....	7.17			
14-12-'08	538 P. Blakiston, Exp.....	.32			
14-12-'08	539 J. B. Lippincott "G".....			2027.00	
14-12-'08	540 M. G. Motter, Secty., Hot Spgs..	4.20	92.55		
10- 4-'09	547 J. H. Beal, Balto.....		38.36		
10- 4-'09	548 F. W. Meissner, Balto.....		60.00		
10- 4-'09	549 S. N. Mills, Stenographer.....	15.00			
10- 4-'09	550 M. G. Motter, Secy., Balto.....	3.75	30.75		
		\$75.12	\$622.51	\$3411.00	\$75.00
Total.....					\$4,183.63

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1908, TO APRIL 30, 1909.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER	EXPT.	SUP.
26-5-'08	515 V. Coblentz.....	\$2.80		\$150.00	\$19.68
26-5-'08	516 C. S. N. Hallberg, Trav.	60.50			
26-5-'08 Pt.	517 J. P. Remington, Trav.....	6.00	\$225.00		
26-5-'08	518 Smith, Kline & F. Ext.				24.56
23-6-'08 Pt.	522 J. P. Remington.....		75.00		
10-7-'08	526 Otto B. May.....			50.00	
17-9-'08	528 I. W. Brandel.....			100.00	
17-9-'08	529 V. Coblentz.....	2.20		100.00	42.79
17-9-'08	530 C. S. N. Hallberg, Ed.....	147.40			
17-9-'08	531 Edw. Kremers, Trav.....	65.00			
17-9-'08	533 J. P. Remington.....	63.95	225.00		

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1903, TO APRIL 30, 1909.

DATE.		GEN'L.	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
11-11-'08	535 V. Coblenz.....	\$3.54		\$100.00	\$6.50
12-2-'09	541 I. W. Brandel.....			50.00	
12-2-'09	542 V. Coblenz.....	1.00		150.00	5.93
12-2-'09	543 J. P. Remington.....	27.81	\$425.00		72.56
12-2-'09	544 G. E. Stechert, For. Journ. Dig...	9.05			
10-3-'09	545 V. Coblenz.....			50.00	2.65
10-3-'09	546 E. Steiger & Co., For. Jour. Dig..	22.51			
		\$411.76	\$950.00	\$750.00	\$174.67
Total.....		\$2,286.43			

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—MAY 1, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910.

DATE.		GEN'L.	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	SPANISH.
11-5-'09	551 R. Beresford, Ptg. const. etc.....	\$69.00				
11-5-'09	552 H. M. Whelpley, Balto.		\$68.75			
11-5-'09	553 S. N. Mills, Clerk.....	15.00				
26-5-'09	554 J. B. Lippincott, Com- position.....					\$2690.37
15-6-'09	555 Chas. E. Dohme, Chi- cago.....		76.00			
15-6-'09	556 S. N. Mills, Clerk.....	15.00				
15-6-'09	557 M. G. Motter, Sec'y., Chicago.....	4.05	60.00			
15-6-'09	558 H. M. Whelpley, Chicago.		27.05			
10-7-'09	562 Louis A. Matas, Proof reader.....					\$250.00
10-7-'09	563 S. N. Mills, Clerk.....	15.00				
10-7-'09	Pt. 565 J. P. Remington, Chi- cago.....		58.85			
6-8-'09	567 J. B. Lippincott.....					\$1558.02
6-8-'09	568 S. N. Mills, Clerk.....	15.00				
6-8-'09	569 M. G. Motter, Sec'y....	13.25				
14-9-'09	570 R. Beresford, Env.....	11.50				
14-9-'09	572 J. B. Lippincott, Bdg. and Shp.....					129.12
17-11-'09	579 R. Beresford, Stat'y and Cfs.....	29.36				
17-11-'09	580 J. C. Hatton.....			\$7.00		
17-11-'09	581 J. B. Lippincott "H"...				\$959.50	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910.

DATE.		GEN'L.	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	SPANISH.
17-11-'09	583 Amer. Bond. Co., Treas. bond.....	\$25.00				
15-12-'09	584 J. H. Beal, Phila.....		\$38.15			
15-12-'09	585 F. W. Meissner, Phila...		71.00			
15-12-'09	586 G. H. Simmons, Phila..		67.50			
15-12-'09	587 H. M. Whelpley, Phila..		74.00			
15-12-'09Pt.	588 M. G. Motter, Sec'y. Phila. Ck.....	31.90	25.80			
15-12-'09	590 Remington Typewriter Co. Reps.....	12.50				
15-12-'09	591 S. N. Mills, Clerk.....	50.00				
12-1-'10Pt.	592 M. G. Motter, Sec'y. Clk. and Stat.....	74.33				
14-2-'10	593 J. H. Beal, Post. and Exp.....	2.85				
14-2-'10	595 M. G. Motter, Sec'y, Columb.....	10.13	41.96			
14-2-'10	597 Geo. H. Simmons, Columb.....		24.00			
14-2-'10	598 H. M. Whelpley, Columb.....		39.00			
14-2-'10	599 A. M. A. Directory....	7.00				
10-3-'10	600 J. H. Beal.....		25.00			
10-3-'10	601 R. Beresford, Circ. & Env.....	12.06				
10-3-'10	602 Church & Church, Att'y. Copyrt.....	25.00				
10-3-'10	603 M. G. Motter, Sec'y, Clk. and Sup.....	55.00				
10-3-'10	604 J. P. Remington, Col- umbus.....		53.05			
14-3-'10	605 J. B. Lippincott "I" and Span. "B".....				\$1030.00	\$789.25
14- 4-10	606 J. H. Beal, Com. on Cre. and Ar. Wash.....		24.70			
14- 4-10	608 S. L. Hilton, Com. on Cre. and Ar. Phil....		8.75			
14- 4-10	609 F. W. Meissner, Col- umbus.....		26.00			
14- 4-10	610 O. T. Osborne, Com. on C. and A.....		50.00			
14- 4-10	611 Manuel de Pablo, Proof reader.....					22.56

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—CONTINUED—MAY 1, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910.

DATE		GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON.	PUB.	SPANISH
14- 4-'10	612 M. G. Motter, Sec'y. Clk, etc.....	58.75	5.00			
14- 4-'10	613 S. N. Mills, Clerk.....	30.00				
14- 4-'10	614 J. P. Remington (Fen- ner).....	34.20				
		\$615.88	\$864.56	\$ 7.00	\$1989.50	\$5439.32
Total.....						\$8,916.26

COMMITTEE OF REVISION—MAY 1, 1909, TO APRIL 30, 1910.

DATE		GEN'L	CLER.	EXPT.	SUP.
15-6-'09	559 E. Steiger Journals "Dig".....	\$27.84			
15-6-'09	560 G. E. Stechert, Journals "Dig"...	17.71			
10-7-'09	561 V. Coblentz.....	1.85		\$50.00	\$2.30
10-7-'09	564 E. R. Squibb & Sons.....				4.90
10-7-'09Pt.	565 J. P. Remington.....	91.46	\$375.00		
6-8-'09	566 V. Coblentz.....	2.75		50.00	
6-8-'09	569 M. G. Motter, Sec'y. (Menge, Phar. const.).....			37.50	
14-9-'09	571 Wm. H. Hoskins.....	6.70			
14-9-'09	573 B. F. Lovelace, Trav. exp.....	7.45			
14-9-'09	574 M. G. Motter, Sec'y. (Menge)....			50.00	
14-9-'09	575 J. P. Remington.....	3.33	150.00		
13-10-'09	576 V. Coblentz.....			100.00	
13-10-'09	577 M. G. Motter, Sec'y (Menge).....			50.00	
13-10-'09	578 E. Steiger, Journals "Dig".....	1.75			
17-11-'09	582 M. G. Motter, Sec'y (Menge).....			50.00	
15-12-'09	588 M. G. Motter Sec'y (Menge).....			50.00	
15-12-'09	589 Z. D. Gilman (Phar. Const.).....				29.61
12-1-'10Pt.	592 M. G. Motter, Sec'y, Dig. & Pharm. Const.....	11.35			7.00
14-2-'10	594 Wm. H. Hoskins, off. supt., etc...	12.90			
14-2-'10	596 J. P. Remington.....	12.99	340.00		
14-4-'10	607 V. Coblentz.....			60.00	29.53
		\$198.08	\$865.00	\$497.50	\$73.54
Total.....					\$1,633.92

FINANCIAL SUMMARY. U. S. PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION 1900-1910

(Fiscal Year, May 1 to April 30)

RECEIPTS.

YEAR	BALANCE	SALES	BRRD.	INT.	TEXT	MISCL.	AN. TOTAL	EXPENDED.
1900-1901	\$5698.19	\$1547.27		\$4.34			\$7249.80	\$3000.46
1901-1902	4249.34	4031.63		76.39			8357.36	5364.61
1902-1903	2992.75	1817.25	\$2500.00	50.55		b\$37.58	7398.13	5080.55
1903-1904	2317.58	2057.25	2500.00	36.31	\$755.00		7666.14	5062.28
1904-1905	2603.86	919.88	2000.00	35.66	20.00		5579.40	4667.06
1905-1906	912.34	57511.79		41.58	1460.00		59925.71	49825.09
1906-1907	10100.62	17091.06		124.44	104.99	c55.93	27477.04	17324.13
1907-1908	10152.91	7312.55		178.72	10.00		17654.18	8752.72
1908-1909	8901.46	7283.40		166.68	315.00	d12.80	16679.34	6470.06
1909-1910	10209.28	a8515.95		167.96	51.00		18944.19	10550.18
	\$52440.14	\$108088.03	\$7000.00	\$882.63	\$2715.99	\$106.31		\$116097.14

NOTES: a, \$5755.73 from regular, \$2760.22 from Spanish edition. b, credit check lost. c, Unexpended balance, A. M. A. exhibit, Boston. d, correcting error in voucher of Chairman, Rev. Com.

EXPENDITURES.

Board of Trustees

YEAR	GEN'L	TRAV. EX.	HON. ET MEM.	PUBLICATION			MISCL.	AN. TOT.
				U.S.P. VII	U.S.P. VIII	SPAN.		
1900-1901	\$436.54	\$266.10	\$100.00	\$349.18				\$1151.82
1901-1902	175.92	70.75	1000.00	1221.84				2468.51
1902-1903	187.26	1036.08	45.00	255.75			a\$41.67	1565.76
1903-1904	177.04	851.49	320.00	318.83			a127.43	1794.79
1904-1905	87.10	298.97	0.00	330.88			a125.00	841.95
1905-1906	161.64	460.03	10700.00		\$29293.28		b7396.11	48011.06
1906-1907	396.81	346.75	6200.00		2572.00		c7508.97	17024.53
1907-1908	375.68	349.10	1134.00		2719.64	\$1516.50		6094.92
1908-1909	75.12	622.51	0.00		3411.00	75.00		4183.63
1909-1910	615.88	864.56	7.00		1989.50	5439.32		8916.26
	\$2688.99	\$5166.34	\$19506.00	\$2476.48	\$39985.42	\$7030.82	\$15199.18	\$92053.23

NOTES: a, Interest on notes. b, Notes cancelled and interest accrued. c, Repayment correcting error in Blakiston's account of sales.

Committee of Revision.

YEAR.	GEN'L.	CLERICAL.	EXPERT.	SUPPLS.	AN. TOT.
1900-1901	\$759.44	\$929.85		\$159.35	\$1848.64
1901-1902	1344.93	1010.60	\$240.00	300.57	2896.10
1902-1903	974.51	1145.30	823.90	571.08	3514.79
1903-1904	780.70	1352.75	1034.50	99.54	3267.49
1904-1905	1134.62	1669.30	930.00	91.19	3825.11
1905-1906	487.50	883.05	422.00	21.48	1814.03
1906-1907	57.60	20.00	222.00	0.00	299.60
1907-1908	500.74	1780.00	343.35	33.71	2657.80
1908-1909	411.76	950.00	750.00	174.67	2286.43
1909-1910	198.08	865.00	497.50	73.34	1633.92
	\$6649.88	\$10605.85	\$5263.25	\$1524.93	\$24043.91

INCOME SUMMARY.

Balance from Committee of 1890.....	\$5698.19
Borrowed.....	7000.00
Sales.....	108088.03
From Use of Pharmacopœial Text.....	2715.99
Interest on Deposits.....	832.63
Miscellaneous.....	106.31
	<hr/>
	\$124491.15

EXPENSE SUMMARY.

Board of Trustees:

General Expenses.....	\$2688.99
Traveling Expenses.....	5166.34
Honoraria et Memorabilia.....	19506.00
Publication U. S. P. Co VII.....	2476.48
Publication U. S. P. VIII.....	39985.42
Publication Spanish Ed.....	7030.82
Miscellaneous.....	15199.18
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$92053.23

Committee of Revision:

General Expenses.....	\$6649.88
Clerical Expenses.....	10605.85
Experts.....	5263.25
Supplies.....	1524.93
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$24043.91
Unexpended balance.....	8394.01
	<hr/>

\$124491.15

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

AS REVISED BY THE CONVENTION OF 1910.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The corporate name of this organization shall be "The United States Pharmacopœial Convention."

SECTION 2. Its objects shall be those declared in its Certificate of Incorporation, and shall include the revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, in addition to the Incorporators and their associates, shall be delegates elected by the following organizations in the manner they shall respectively provide: Incorporated Medical Colleges, and medical Schools connected with Incorporated Colleges and Universities; Incorporated Colleges of Pharmacy, and Pharmaceutical Schools connected with Incorporated Universities; Incorporated State Medical Associations; Incorporated State Pharmaceutical Associations; the American Medical Association, and the American Chemical Society; provided that no such organization shall be entitled to representation unless it shall have been incorporated within and shall have been in continuous operation in the United States for at least five years before the time fixed for the decennial meeting of this corporation.

SECTION 2. Delegates appointed by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, and the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, the Sec-

retary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the National Dental Association, and by the organizations not hereinbefore named which were admitted to representation in the Convention of 1900, shall also be members of the corporation. Each body and each branch of the United States Government above mentioned shall be entitled to send three delegates to the meetings of this corporation. But no such delegates as are provided for in this article shall be members until their credentials shall have been examined and acted upon as provided for by the By-Laws. Delegates admitted as members at any decennial meeting shall continue to be members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention until their successors shall have been appointed and admitted as delegates to the ensuing Convention and no longer.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at each decennial meeting. The Board of Trustees (or Directors) named in the certificate of incorporation, or their successors, shall elect these officers to serve until the first regular decennial meeting and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV.

COMMITTEES AND TRUSTEES.

The members of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention shall also at each decennial meeting elect a Nominating Committee, a General Committee of Revision, and a Board of Trustees. Until the first decennial meeting, the Board of Trustees shall be the persons named as such Board in the certificate of incorporation, who shall serve as such Trustees until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. The By-Laws shall provide for the method of election and shall prescribe the duties of said Committees and Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees named in said certificate, or their successors, shall also appoint all other committees that may be required for the operation of the corporation until its first decennial meeting.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of this corporation shall be held once in ten years. The time of holding the decennial meeting shall be upon the second Tuesday in May, in the first year in each decade ending in zero, and the place of meeting shall be in the City of Washington, D. C. The first decennial meeting shall be held in the year 1910.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing to the Board of Trustees, and having received the votes of at least five members of the Board of Trustees, shall be published in the medical and pharmaceutical journals at least three months before the decennial meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, when, upon receiving the votes of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ARTICLE I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention until his successor shall have been elected. In the event of his absence or inability to serve, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of all, a President *pro tempore*, to be elected by the Board of Trustees, shall perform the duties of the President.

ARTICLE II. In the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tempore*.

ARTICLE III. At each session of every meeting the President shall take the chair at the proper time, announce all business, receive all motions, resolutions, reports, and communications, and order the vote upon all proper questions.

ARTICLE IV. In all balloting, and on questions upon which the ayes and nays are required, the President is required to vote, but his name

shall be called last; in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and in case of such equal division the motion is lost.

ARTICLE V. He shall enforce order; it is his duty to hear all that is spoken in debate, and in case of personality and impropriety he shall promptly call the speaker to order. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to the right of appeal, unless he should prefer to submit the matter to the meeting; decide promptly who is to speak when two or more members rise at the same moment, and be careful to see that business is brought forward in the proper order.

ARTICLE VI. He shall have a right to call a member to the chair in order that he may take the floor in debate. He shall see that the Constitution and By-Laws are properly enforced.

ARTICLE VII. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; and authenticate by his signature, when necessary, the proceedings of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII. He shall issue on or about the first of May of the year immediately preceding that of the decennial meeting, a notice inviting the several bodies, entitled under the Constitution to representation therein, to send delegates to the next meeting. He shall repeat the notification eight months later, and shall request the medical and pharmaceutical journals of the United States to publish the call for the said meeting.

ARTICLE IX. He shall present at each decennial meeting an address, embodying such subjects as may seem to him suitable to the occasion.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

ARTICLE I. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of each meeting and carefully preserve all reports, essays, and papers of every description presented to the said meeting and hold them subject to the order of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE II. He shall read all papers handed to him for that purpose by the President, and shall record the ayes and nays when required; he shall notify the Chairman and members of every committee of their appointment, giving the Chairman a list of his colleagues, and stating the business upon which the committee is to act.

ARTICLE III. He shall act as Secretary of the next ensuing meeting until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to aid the Secretary in his official duties, or, in the absence of the latter, to act as his substitute.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TREASURER.

ARTICLE I. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys coming from any source to the corporation, Board of Trustees, or Committee of Revision, and shall pay out such moneys as may be directed by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE II. He shall pay no moneys except on the written order of the Board of Trustees. All bills must be accompanied by proper vouchers and all payments shall be by checks, and such checks drawn by the Treasurer for the payment of moneys shall be countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees to become valid.

ARTICLE III. The Treasurer shall present a report at the decennial meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention showing the receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and he shall present annually a report to the Board of Trustees showing the receipts and disbursements. His reports, in all cases, must be properly audited and placed on file. He shall act as Treasurer until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV. The Treasurer, in order that he may qualify for his office, shall procure and file a sufficient bond or bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars with the President of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention for the faithful performance of his duties as Treasurer; this bond or bonds to be signed and executed by a trust company acceptable to the Board of Trustees. The expense attending the procurement of the bond shall be paid by the United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

ARTICLE V. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Treasurer shall be filled in the same manner as a vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE I. The Board of Trustees shall consist of five delegates to be elected by the members of the Convention at each decennial meeting, together with the President of the Convention and the Chairman of the Committee of Revision. Four members shall constitute a quorum. Until such Board shall have been elected the Board of Trustees shall

consist of those persons named as such in the certificate of incorporation or their successors.

ARTICLE II. The Board of Trustees shall have the management and control of the affairs and funds of this Convention, except as is herein otherwise provided. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to invest the funds of the Convention, to execute any and all legal contracts or agreements, for the publication of the Pharmacopœia, to pay experts and others for services performed, to transact business involving financial or other matters that may be for the best interests of the Convention, and to perform such other duties as the Convention may from time to time direct.

ARTICLE III. Vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Board of Trustees and the officers of the Convention jointly. A majority of the votes of the whole number shall be necessary to elect a member to fill the vacancy, and only accredited and admitted delegates to the last preceding decennial meeting shall be eligible for election for the vacancies on the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of the Board of Trustees shall consist of a Chairman and a Secretary, who shall be elected by ballot by the Board. A majority of the votes of the Board shall be sufficient to elect. The Secretary need not be a member of the Board of Trustees. The Secretary shall issue in writing a notice of each meeting.

ARTICLE V. There shall be an annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, unless in any year such meeting shall have been declared unnecessary by a special vote of the Board. For the taking of such vote and for other matters, the Board shall have the right to transact business by correspondence. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called upon the written request of at least three members, and the Chairman shall have the power to call a special meeting whenever he shall deem it necessary. The members of the Board of Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but traveling and other necessary expenses which may be incurred by them shall be paid from the funds of the Convention.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

ARTICLE I. The General Committee of Revision shall consist of fifty members to be elected at the decennial meeting, together with the president of the Convention, *ex officio*. The business of the Committee may be transacted by correspondence.

ARTICLE II. Section 1. The General Committee of Revision shall, before the adjournment of the decennial Convention, or within one day thereafter, organize by the election of a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary.

Section 2. The General Committee of Revision shall elect from its own numbers an Executive Committee of fifteen members to have immediate charge of the work of revision.

Section 3. Vacancies occurring in the Executive Committee of Revision shall be filled by vote of the General Committee of Revision.

ARTICLE III. The Executive Committee of Revision shall execute such orders or resolutions as have been assigned to it by the Convention, the General Committee of Revision or the Board of Trustees, and have entire charge of the preparation of the manuscript and reading of proof for the revised Pharmacopœia. It shall also be authorized to carry on research work and to make preparation for the ensuing revision.

ARTICLE IV. The Chairman and Secretary of the General Committee of Revision shall be, *ex officio*, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Executive Committee of Revision. The Chairman shall direct the work of revision, receive and announce the votes, attend to the correspondence, and prepare the final manuscript of the work. A vacancy occurring in the office of Chairman shall be filled by the votes of the General Committee of Revision, a majority of the whole number being necessary to elect.

ARTICLE V. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of Revision shall receive such salary for his services as may be determined by the Board of Trustees. He shall appoint all subcommittees, research committees, and experts with the advice and consent of the General Committee of Revision and Board of Trustees, and shall present to the decennial meeting a report of the work of the Executive Committee of Revision, and shall hold office until his successor is elected. The Executive Committee of Revision shall receive such compensation for their services as the Board of Trustees shall direct.

ARTICLE VI. Section 1. The General Committee of Revision and the Executive Committee of Revision shall each have the power to make such rules and regulations, not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws, as may be necessary to the proper discharge of their respective functions.

Section 2. The General Committee of Revision shall have the power to decide all such questions as may be referred to it by the Chairman or by vote of the Executive Committee of Revision.

ARTICLE VII. The members of the Executive Committee of Revision shall be elected for their special fitness and technical knowledge of the

various subjects required for the proper revision of the work, and shall hold office subject to action by the General Committee of Revision. Vacancies in the General Committee of Revision may be filled, by election by ballot, by the General Committee of Revision.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE I. The Nominating Committee shall be selected from the delegates present at the decennial meeting, each delegation designating one of its members to serve on this Committee.

ARTICLE II. The Nominating Committee shall nominate the officers of the Convention, the Board of Trustees, and the General Committee of Revision for the ensuing ten years.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND ARRANGEMENTS.

ARTICLE I. The Committee on Credentials and Arrangements shall consist of five members and shall be appointed by the President from among the delegates to the decennial meeting, not less than two months before the meeting.

ARTICLE II. It shall be their duty to examine carefully the credentials of all delegates. Immediately before the meeting of the Convention they shall furnish to the President a roll containing the names of the Incorporators, the Officers of the Convention, the Board of Trustees, the General Committee of Revision and of those delegates whose credentials are unquestioned and approved. They shall also make report to the Convention concerning all credentials which have been questioned, or appear to them to be of doubtful validity.

ARTICLE III. This Committee shall continue in office until their successors are appointed, and shall be charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for holding the said decennial meeting. The President, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary of the Convention shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

ARTICLE IV. Vacancies in this Committee shall be filled by appointment by the President of the Convention.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE I. Every delegate shall present his credentials to the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements, and, upon report by that Committee that such credentials are unquestioned, shall be admitted to a seat in the Convention. All cases of doubtful or disputed credentials shall be finally settled by the Convention after report upon them shall have been made by the Committee on Credentials. Delegates who are not present at the Convention shall not be considered members, but alternates of such absent delegates, if present, may be members subject to the foregoing provisions. In no case, however, shall any body be represented by more than three delegates. Each member shall be entitled to only one vote in the Convention upon all questions.

ARTICLE II. Resignations of membership shall be made in writing, to the Secretary. All resignations shall be acknowledged, in writing, by the Secretary, and shall be reported to the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE III. Any member may be expelled for improper conduct or for violations of the Constitution or By-Laws by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

CHAPTER IX.

OF MEETINGS.

ARTICLE I. The regular decennial meetings of the Convention shall be held upon the second Tuesday in May every tenth year as provided in the Constitution, and the place of meeting shall be in the City of Washington, D. C. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II. The order of business at the first session of each decennial meeting shall be as follows:

Section 1. Promptly at the time named in the notice issued for the meeting the President or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence, a President *pro tempore* shall organize the Convention by calling the roll furnished to him by the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements.

Section 2. In the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the President shall appoint a Secretary *pro tempore*.

Section 3. The President's address may then be read.

Section 4. The report of the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements shall then be considered.

Section 5. The Secretary shall then call the roll of bodies entitled to send delegates, and the delegation from each body shall designate one of its number who may be present to serve upon the Nominating Committee.

Section 6. Incidental business.

ARTICLE III. The order of business at the second session of each meeting of the Convention shall be as follows:

Section 1. The President shall call the meeting to order.

Section 2. The Secretary shall read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which may be amended, if necessary, and shall then be approved.

Section 3. The report of the Committee on Nominations shall be received and the Convention shall proceed to the election, by ballot, of the Officers of the Convention, the Board of Trustees, and the General Committee of Revision.

Section 4. The President shall announce the result of the ballot and install the officers-elect.

Section 5. Discussion on general principles to govern the action of the General and Executive Committees of Revision shall next be considered.

ARTICLE IV. The order of business for subsequent sessions shall be determined as the Convention may direct.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE CORPORATE SEAL.

ARTICLE I. The seal of the Corporation shall contain the words: United States Pharmacopoeial Convention. Corporate—1900—Seal, D. C.

CHAPTER XI.

OF AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I. Every proposition to alter or amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be acted upon at any subsequent session of the meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of at least three-fourths of the members present and voting, it shall become a part of these By-Laws.

MEMBERS OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIAL CONVENTION OF 1910.

INCORPORATORS.

G. Lloyd Magruder,
Thomas C. Smith,
Murray Galt Motter,
Frank N. Criswell.

OFFICERS.

H. C. Wood, President.
Otto A. Wall, Second Vice-President.
Reynold W. Wilcox, Third Vice-President.
N. S. Davis, Fourth Vice-President.
A. L. Lengfeld, Fifth Vice-President.
Henry M. Whelpley, Secretary.
Murray Galt Motter, Assistant Secretary.
G. Wythe Cook, Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Charles E. Dohme,
James H. Beal,
Henry M. Whelpley,

Frederick W. Meissner,
George H. Simmons.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION (1909-1910).

Joseph P. Remington,
C. Lewis Diehl,
Reynold W. Wilcox,
Alfred R. L. Dohme,
John J. Abel,
Charles Caspari, Jr.
Virgil Coblantz,
N. S. Davis,
James M. Good,

Willis G. Gregory,
Walter S. Haines,
Carl S. N. Hallberg,
H. A. Hare.
Henry Kraemer,
Edward Kremers,
A. B. Lyons,
John Marshall,

Oscar Oldberg,
George F. Payne,
Henry H. Rusby,
Samuel P. Sadtler,
Lucius E. Sayre,
Wilbur L. Scoville,
Edward H. Squibb,
Alviso B. Stevens.

REGISTERED DELEGATES.

N.B. This list is based upon the ruling of the Chair (See. p. 38), from which no appeal was taken, as follows:

"The Chair feels compelled to rule that anyone elected a delegate here who has not come, is not a member of this Convention, cannot be elected a member of any committee or as an officer."

U. S. GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

Surgeon-General's Office, United States War Department: Walter D. McCaw, Carl R. Darnall, Frederick F. Russell.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, United States Navy Department: H. G. Beyer, G. L. Angeny, P. J. Waldener.

Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, United States Treasury Department: John F. Anderson, Reid Hunt, Martin I. Wilbert.

United States Department of Agriculture: Rodney H. True, John R. Mohler, Lyman F. Kebler.

American Medical Association, (Inc. 1897): W. A. Puckner, George H. Simmons.

American Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1888): Albert B. Lyons, Charles Holzhauser, Thomas F. Main.

American Chemical Society, (Inc. 1877): George D. Rosengarten, L. W. Andrews, Edward Hart.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists: W. D. Bigelow, L. P. Brown, C. E. Parker.

Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments: Charles D. Woods, V. K. Chesnut.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association: W. J. Schieffelin, C. M. Kline, J. K. Lilly.

National Dental Association: M. F. Finley, Joseph Head,

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Medical Society, (Inc. 1875): L. J. Kominsky, William Crutcher.

Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, (Inc. 1889): W. L. Dewoody, Jesse D. Hodges.

CALIFORNIA.

Medical Society, State of California, (Inc. 1872): A. L. Lengfeld.

COLORADO.

Colorado State Medical Society, (Inc. 1888): E. C. Hill, George A. Moleen.

Colorado Pharmacal Association, (Inc. 1890): Charles M. Ford, S. L. Bresler.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Medical Society (Inc. 1792): Samuel M. Garlick.

Yale Medical School, New Haven, (Inc. 1810): Oliver T. Osborne, Clarence G. Spalding.

Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1889): Charles A. Rapelye, Charles W. Whittlesey.

DELAWARE.

Delaware Pharmaceutical Society, (Inc. 1890): H. J. Watson, William Poole, J. T. Challenger.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Medical Society of the District of Columbia, (Inc. 1819). Murray Galt Motter, John W. Chappell.

Georgetown University, School of Medicine, (Inc. 1815): George M. Kober, Wilfred M. Barton.

George Washington University, Department of Medicine, (Inc. 1831): Sterling Ruffin, B. M. Randolph, Noble P. Barnes.

Howard University, Medical College, (Inc. 1867): William H. Seaman, J. Herve Purdy.

Howard University, Pharmaceutical College, (Inc. 1867): Paul Bartsch.

George Washington University, National College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1872). Henry E. Kalusowski, Samuel L. Hilton, Lewis Flemer.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, (Inc. 1898). C. C. Aven, I. W. Cummings.

Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1890): Max Morris, W. S. Elkin, Jr.

Atlanta College of Pharmacy; (Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, Department of Pharmacy) (Inc. 1874): George F. Payne, N. T. Ritter, W. F. Bedenbaugh.

University of Georgia, School of Pharmacy, Athens, (Inc. 1903): Robert C. Wilson. Atherton Seidell, Thad. B. Rice.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Medical Society, (Inc. 1903): N. S. Davis.

Chicago Medical Society, (Cook County), (Inc. 1897). Walter S. Haines.

Northwestern University, Medical School, Chicago, (Inc. 1864): Arthur R. Edwards, John H. Long.

University of Illinois, Medical Department, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, (Inc. 1881): Bernard Fantus.

Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, (Inc. 1902): Clyde M. Snow.

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1881): Wilhelm Bodemann, W. C. Simpson, Herman Fry.

University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy: (Chicago College of Pharmacy), (Inc. 1859). C. S. N. Hallberg, A. H. Clark, W. B. Day.

Northwestern University, School of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1886): Harry Mann Gordin, Charles W. Patterson.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Medical Association, (Inc. 1875): Samuel Kennedy.

Indiana University, School of Medicine, (Inc. 1830): C. Richard Schaefer, A. D. Thorburn.

Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, (Not Inc.): Fred W. Meissner, Leo Eliel, William H. Rudder.
University of Notre Dame, School of Pharmacy, Notre Dame, (Inc. 1844): J. W. Sturmer, Louis Kelley.
Purdue University, School of Pharmacy, Lafayette, (Inc. 1869): Harvey W. Wiley, Ernest C. Eberhardt, Charles E. Vanderkleed.
Valparaiso University, School of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1893): J. Newton Roe.

IOWA.

State University of Iowa, College of Medicine, Iowa City, (Inc. 1869): Charles S. Chase, Charles E. Riggs.
Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1888): George Judisch.
University of Iowa, College of Pharmacy, Iowa City, (Inc. 1885): Wilber J. Teeters.
Highland Park College of Pharmacy, Des Moines, (Inc. 1890): George A. Menge.

KANSAS.

University of Kansas, School of Medicine, Lawrence, (Inc. 1905): S. J. Crumline.
Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1880): Frank Holliday, Matt. Noll, W. S. Amos.
University of Kansas, School of Pharmacy, Lawrence, (Inc. 1886): L. E. Sayre.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky State Medical Association, (Inc. 1855): J. N. McCormack, Virgil E. Simpson.
Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1888): C. Lewis Diehl, L. A. Brown.

LOUISIANA.

Tulane University, Medical Department, New Orleans, (Inc. 1847): Abraham Louis Metz.
New Orleans University, Flint Medical College, (Inc. 1873): W. H. Harrison.
Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1884): Philip Asher, F. C. Godbold, Adam Wirth.
New Orleans College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1900): C. D. Sauvinet, John E. Scott.

MAINE.

Maine Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1858): Charles H. Davis.

MARYLAND.

Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, (Inc. 1799): John D. Blake, Elmer R. Freeman, C. Urban Smith.
University of Maryland, School of Medicine, Baltimore, (Inc. 1812): Joseph E. Gichner.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, (Inc. 1872): John Ruräh, S. J. Fort, Harvey G. Beck.
Baltimore Medical College, (Inc. 1881): William Caspari, Charles O'Donovan

Johns Hopkins University, Medical Department, (Inc. 1893): Leonard G. Rowntree.
Maryland Medical College, (Inc. 1898): G. C. Dohme, W. S. Love.
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1889): A. R. L. Dohme, Charles Morgan, E. F. Kelly.
University of Maryland, Department of Pharmacy, Baltimore (Inc. 1841): David M. R. Culbreth, Henry P. Hynson, Charles Caspari, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Medical Society, (Inc. 1881): Frank G. Wheatley.
Harvard Medical School, (Inc. ?): F. L. Pleadwell, J. L. Neilson, C. N. Fiske.
Tufts College Medical School, Boston, (Inc. 1850): Alfred William Balch.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, (Inc. 1880): I. E. Leonard.
Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1883): Charles F. Nixon, Ernest O. Engstrom, Fred A. Hubbard.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, (Inc. 1852): Elie H. LaPierre, Irving P. Gammon, John G. Godding.

MICHIGAN.

University of Michigan, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Ann Arbor, (Inc. 1850): Charles W. Edmunds, Worth Hale, J. W. Trask.
Detroit College of Medicine, (Inc. 1885): Walter J. Wilson, Jr., E. M. Houghton.
Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1887): Leonard A. Seltzer, J. M. Francis.
University of Michigan, School of Pharmacy, Ann Arbor, (Inc. 1886): J. O. Schlotterbeck, A. B. Stevens.

MINNESOTA.

University of Minnesota, College of Medicine and Surgery, Minneapolis, (Inc. 1888): E. D. Brown.
Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1883): John Nielson, J. W. Harrah, A. D. Thompson,
Minnesota State University, College of Pharmacy, Minneapolis, (Inc. 1868): W. A. Frost.

MISSOURI.

University of Missouri, School of Medicine, Columbia, (Inc. 1839): W. O. Emory, H. L. Shantz, W. H. Schultz.
St. Louis Medical Society, (Inc. 1834): Otto A. Wall.
Washington University, Medical School, St. Louis, (Inc. 1855): Henry M. Whelpley.
Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1878): Charles Gietner, H. M. Pettit.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1865): James M. Good, Charles E. Caspari.
University of Nebraska, College of Medicine, Lincoln, (Inc. 1869): Rufus Ashley Lyman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Medical Society, (Inc. 1791): C. H. Bowker.

NEW JERSEY.

- Medical Society of New Jersey, (Inc. 1790):* Henry L. Coit, Alexander Marcy, Jr., Philip Marvel.
New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1874). George M. Beringer, Herman J. Lohmann, George B. White.
New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Newark, (Inc. 1892). Rudolph Breves, Adolph Marquier, Philemon E. Hommell.

NEW YORK.

- Medical Society of the State of New York, (Inc. 1806).* William A. Groat, W. A. Bastedo, Samuel W. S. Toms.
Albany Medical College, (Inc. 1839). Spencer Lyman Dawes.
Medical Society of the County of Kings, (Inc. 1813). Murrett F. DeLorme.
Brooklyn Medical Society, (Inc. 1895): Albert H. Brundage.
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, (Inc. 1858): Elias H. Bartley.
University of Buffalo, Medical Department, (Inc. 1846): Eli H. Long, Edward J. Kiepe.
New York Academy of Medicine, (Inc. 1851): Frank Sherman Meara.
Columbia College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, (Inc. 1807): S. W. Lambert, W. R. Williams, C. C. Leib, Jr.
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, (Inc. 1831): George B. Wallace, C. F. Claassen.
Cornell University, Medical College, New York, (Inc. 1865): Robert A. Hatcher.
Syracuse University, College of Medicine, (Inc. 1812): William Dewey Alsever, Frank P. Knowlton, H. L. Taylor.
New York Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1879): Joseph Kahn, John Hurley, Joseph Weinstein.
Albany College of Pharmacy, (Department of Pharmacy, Union University), (Inc. 1881): Alfred B. Huested, Harry B. Mason.
Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, Brooklyn, (Inc. 1877): Otto Raubenheimer, Fred P. Tuthill, K. C. Mahegin.
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1886): William C. Anderson, Henry W. Schimpf, A. P. Lohness.
University of Buffalo, Department of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1846): Willis G. Gregory, Frank E. Lock.
Literary and Scientific Society of the German Apothecaries of the City of New York, (Inc. 1837): William C. Alpers, G. C. Drobgg.
New York College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1831) Albert Plaut, George C. Dickman, Henry H. Rusby.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, (Inc. 1858):* William DeB. MacNider.
North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1880): W. H. Wearn.
University of North Carolina, Department of Pharmacy, Chapel Hill, (Inc. 1897): E. V. Howell.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1886):* Oscar Hallenberg.

OHIO.

- Ohio State Medical Association, (Inc. 1904):* Torald Sollmann, Julius Eichberg.
University of Cincinnati, Medical Department, (Inc. 1896): H. Kennon Dunham.
Western Reserve University, Medical Department, Cleveland, (Inc. 1884): John P. Sawyer, Richard Dexter, J. W. Kerr.
Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1880): Lewis C. Hopp, Theodore D. Wetterstroem, George B. Topping.
Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1850): John C. Otis.
Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, (Inc. 1899): Eugene R. Selzer, Virgil Coblentz.
Cleveland School of Pharmacy, Western Reserve University, Department of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1892): Harry V. Army, Joseph Feil, William T. Hankey.
Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy, Columbus, (Inc. 1896): George B. Kauffman, C. A. Dye, William McPherson.

OKLAHOMA.

- University of Oklahoma, School of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1890):* Homer C. Washburn.

OREGON.

- Oregon Agricultural College, Department of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1885):* E. R. Lake, C. M. McKellips.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, (Inc. 1890):* Adolph Koenig, Henry Beates.
Philadelphia County Medical Society, (Inc. 1877): Henry W. Cattell.
College of Physicians of Philadelphia, (Inc. 1789): H. C. Wood, Jr., Solomon Solis-Cohen.
University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia, (Inc. 1791): John Marshall.
Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, (Inc. 1838): H. A. Hare, J. W. Holland, E. Q. Thorton.
Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, (Inc. 1867): Judson Daland, I. V. Stanley Stanislaus, Herbert J. Smith.
Temple University, Medical Department, Philadelphia, (Inc. 1888): Horace Binney Morse, E. B. Rogers.
Allegheny County Medical Society, Pittsburgh, (Inc. 1892): Thomas Turnbull, J. C. Burt.
University of Pittsburgh, Medical School, (Inc. 1892): Albert Floyd Judd.
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1873): Lucius L. Walton, W. L. Cliffe, C. B. Lowe.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1822): Joseph P. Remington, Samuel P. Sadtler, Henry Kraemer.
Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1894): Charles H. LaWall, E. Fullerton Cook, Joseph W. England.
Temple University, Pharmacy Department, Philadelphia, (Inc. 1888): H. Evert Kendig, John R. Minehardt.
University of Pittsburgh, Department of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1878): Julius A. Koch, James H. Beal, Louis Saalbach.

RHODE ISLAND.

- Rhode Island Medical Society, (Inc. 1812):* William J. McCaw, George M. Bailey
Charles W. Higgins.
Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1875): Howard A. Pearce, A. W.
Fenner, Frank S. Jackson.
Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences, (Inc. 1903): James O'Hare.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- South Carolina Medical Association, (Inc. 1848):* C. P. Aimar.
Medical College of the State of South Carolina, (Inc. 1832): A. R. Taft, E. S. Burnham.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- South Dakota State Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1887):* David F. Jones, I.
A. Keith, Edward C. Bent.

TENNESSEE.

- Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1898):* J. O. Burge.
University of Tennessee, School of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1807): Charles O. Hill.
Vanderbilt University, Department of Pharmacy, Nashville, (Inc. 1873): William
R. White:

TEXAS.

- University of Texas, Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy, (Inc. 1887):* Edward
Randall.
Texas Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1895): J. C. Buchner, E. G. Eberle,
Herman Nester.
Baylor University, Pharmacy Department, Dallas, (Inc. 1903): J. Connor Chisolm.
University of Vermont, School of Medicine, (Inc. ?): J. N. Jenne.

VIRGINIA.

- Medical Society of Virginia, (Inc. 1871):* John Staige Davis.
University of Virginia, Department of Medicine, Charlottesville, (Inc. 1819): J. A.
E. Eyster, J. C. Flippin.
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, (Inc. 1854): Frank M. Reade.
University College of Medicine, Richmond, (Inc. 1893): Albert Bolenbaugh,
Wortley F. Rudd.
Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1886): C. B. Fleet, Gordon Blair.

WASHINGTON.

- Washington State Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. ?):* P. Jensen.
University of Washington, School of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1862): Charles W. Johnson.

WISCONSIN.

- State Medical Society of Wisconsin, (Inc. 1841):* A. S. Loevenhart.
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, (Inc. 1881): Otto J. S. Boberg, Edward
G. Raeuber.
University of Wisconsin, School of Pharmacy, (Inc. 1883): Edward Kremers.

OFFICERS 1910.

<i>President</i>	Harvey W. Wiley, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	N. S. Davis, 70 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
<i>2d Vice-President</i>	Chas Caspari, Jr., University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
<i>3d Vice-President</i>	O. T. Osborne, 252 York St., New Haven, Conn.
<i>4th Vice-President</i>	Leo Eliel, 230 Washington St., South Bend, Ind.
<i>5th Vice-President</i>	W. A. Bastedo, 57 West 58th St., New York, N. Y.
<i>Secretary</i>	Murray Galt Motter, 25th and E Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> ...	N. P. Barnes, 212 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
<i>Treasurer</i>	S. L. Hilton, 22d and L Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. H. Beal, *Chairman*, Scio, Ohio.
 F. W. Meissner, 820 Main St., La Porte, Ind.
 Wm. Jay Schieffelin, 170 William St., New York, N. Y.
 George H. Simmons, 535 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 H. M. Whelpley, *Secretary*, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Ex officio.

Harvey W. Wiley, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph P. Remington, 1832 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF REVISION.

Joseph P. Remington, *Chairman*, 1832 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 C. Lewis Diehl, *1st Vice-Chairman*, 932 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.
 Horatio C. Wood, Jr., *2d Vice-Chairman*, 434 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 C. H. La Wall, *Secretary*, 39 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. C. Alpers, 495 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y.
 John F. Anderson, Hygienic Laboratory, 25th & E Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 H. V. Army, 356 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 E. H. Bartley, 65 S. Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Geo. M. Beringer, 501 Federal St., Camden, N. J.
 Wilhelm Bodemann, Lake Avenue and 50th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Chas. Caspari, Jr., University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
 C. E. Caspari, 4060 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
 Virgil Coblentz, 115 West 68th St., New York, N. Y.
 N. S. Davis, 70 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. C. Diekman, 115 West 68th St., New York, N. Y.
 A. R. L. Dohme, 303 West Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
 E. G. Eberle, 416 Jackson St., Dallas, Texas.
 C. W. Edmunds, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 J. W. England, 415 North 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 J. M. Francis, 719 Atwater St., Detroit, Mich.
 J. M. Good, 2601 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 H. M. Gordin, 13 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.

W. G. Gregory, 344 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. S. Haines, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
 C. S. N. Hallberg, 74 East 26th St., New York, N. Y.
 R. A. Hatcher, 414 East 26th St., New York, N. Y.
 Lewis C. Hopp, 1104 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Reid Hunt, Hygienic Laboratory, 25th and E Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 L. F. Kebler, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington,
 D. C.
 J. A. Koch, Pride and Bluff Sts., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Henry Kraemer, 424 South 44th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Edward Kremers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
 J. H. Long, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.
 A. B. Lyons, 72 Brainard St., Detroit, Mich.
 Philip Marvel, 1616 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
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